

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



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[For description see page 192]

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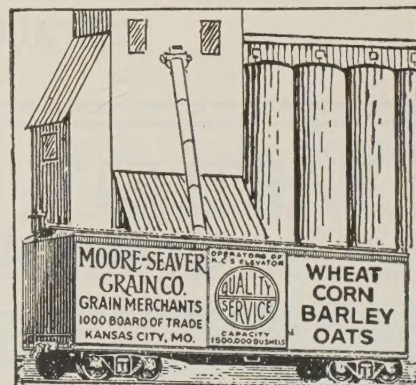
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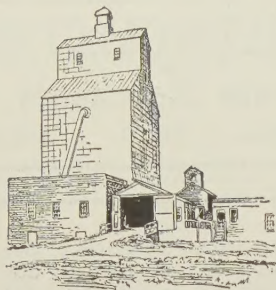
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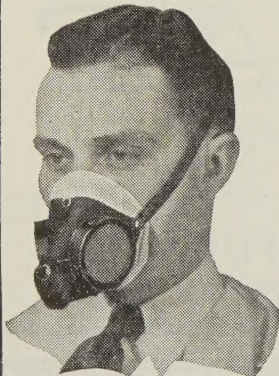
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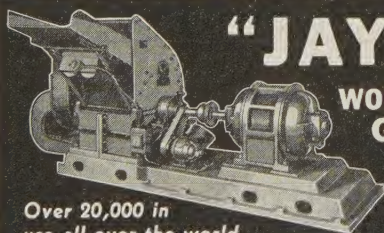
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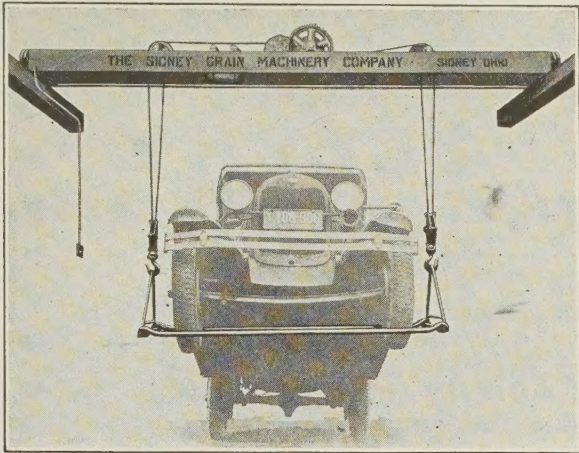
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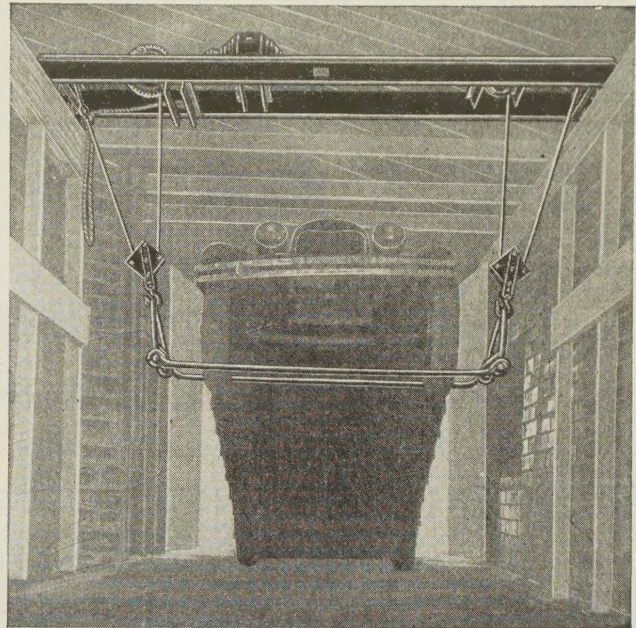
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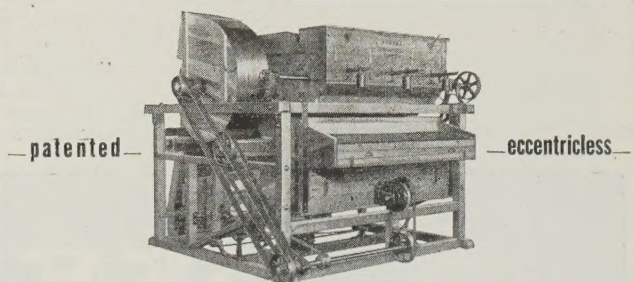
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the new, *eccentricless, "Eurekas" insure new, higher standards for all your cleaning—grain, seeds or feeds—and new, lower costs for every operating item. Our catalog describes this newer, safer and simpler way to clean—a copy awaits your request.

S. HOWES CO. Silver Creek, N. Y.

Since 1856—80 years—foremost makers of the best
in Cleaners

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT
*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

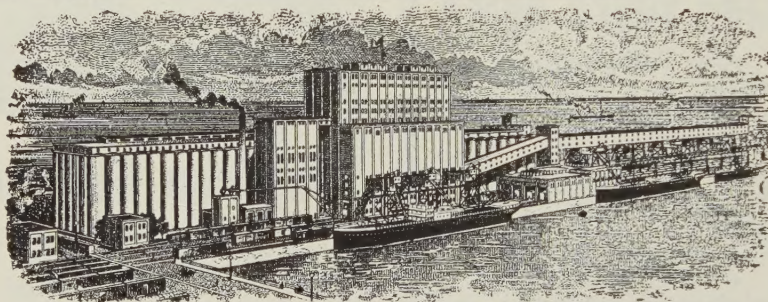
Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELENY
Thermometer System
*Protects Your Grain*Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

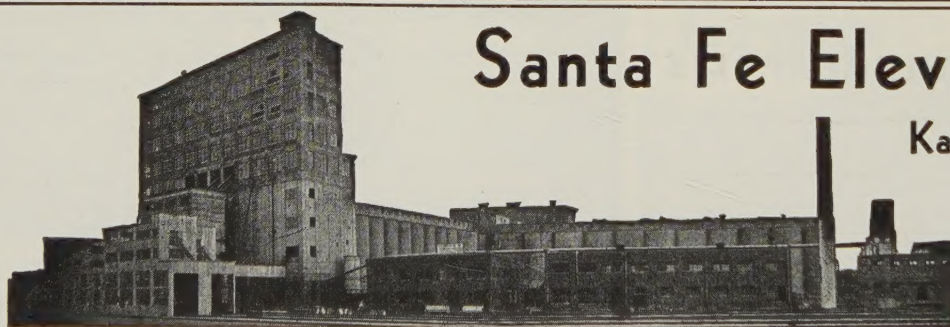
CHICAGO, ILL.

Capacity
5,000,000
BushelsEquipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

H. G. ONSTAD
PRES.-GEN MGR.
Phone Harrison 8894**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

L. V. HEUSER
VICE-PRES.**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

**SKF**
BALL BEARINGSPreferred in the
Grain Elevator Industry
SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.
FRONT ST. & ERIE AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**Record of Cars Shipped**

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$2.50.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

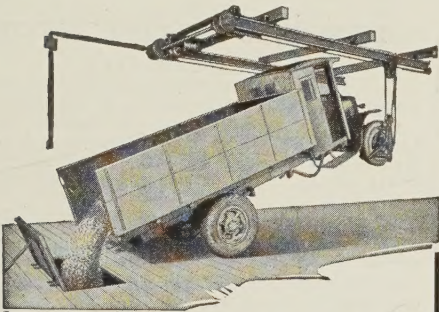
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

I do not see how any up-to-date concern can get along without your splendid paper.—W. T. Giese, Helena, Mont.

WE SPECIALIZE

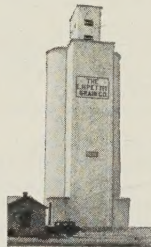
In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

T. E. IBBERTSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA



Concrete Costs No More

Let us prove it.
Plans and estimates
on your needs made
cheerfully.

CHALMERS & BORTON

Designers & Builders
28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGES

29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity
Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.
Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.
Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

Sole Manufacturer
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.
In Minneapolis Order from W. S. Nott & Co.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—I have taken the Journals for 23 years and could not get along without it.—William Grettenberg, Wm. Grettenberg Grain Co.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

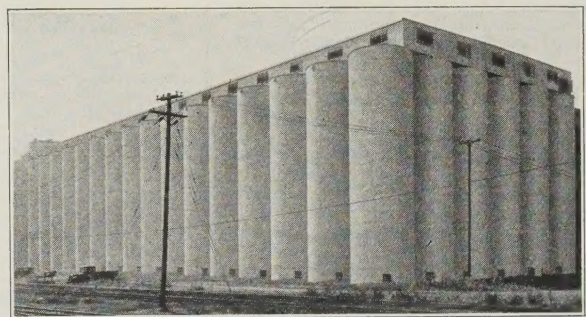
It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½ x 15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



11,000,000-Bushel Elevator Permanently Moisture Proofed and Heat Protected by GUNTEX METHOD
"We did the work"

CEMENT GUN CONSTRUCTION CO.

537 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

One whiff of CYANOGAS KILLS RATS



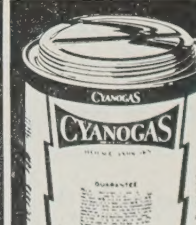
WHEREVER THEY ARE—under ground, under floors, stacks of grain-bags, in walls—right in their burrows. CYANOGAS is a gas-producing powder NOT A BAIT. Sold by hardware, drug, seed and feed dealers.
¼-lb. 45¢; 1-lb. 75¢; 5-lbs. \$3.00; 25-lbs. \$10.00; 100-lbs. \$30.00
Booklet on pests and how to get rid of them. Write Dept. H

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 625 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



SPECIAL OFFER
\$6.00 Foot Pump for \$4.50
Post Paid. You can buy other Dusters but this is the BEST. Specially designed for CYANOGAS. Lasts indefinitely. Send check or money order.



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

COLORADO—15,000 bus., elevator. Grain feed, coal and livestock business for sale. Address Box 156, Kit Carson, Colo.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Three elevators for sale; good corn and oats territory; no competition; good volume. Address 76L8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

N. ILLINOIS—Five grain elevators, with coal, lumber business. Cash to close estate. No trades. Good locations. Offered cheap to go quick. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

THREE ILLINOIS ELEVATORS

Oakwood—15,000 bus.; frame construction; fair condition; electric power; feed mill in connection; normal year handles about 100,000 bus. **Muncie**—40,000 capacity; frame; fair condition; electric. Normally handled 75,000 bus. **Bronson**—15,000 bus.; frame; good condition, electrically equipped; handles grain rapidly, 50,000 bus. normal years. Can be handled in connection Muncie or Oakwood. All located in Vermillion County on P&E Ry of N.Y.C. Geo. C. Arnold or Oakwood State Bank, Oakwood, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IOWA ELEVATOR wanted, in good grain territory. Give full particulars. Address 76R7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHENEVER THERE is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

ELEVATOR MANAGER for small town in northeastern Indiana. No local competition. Give full particulars, including salary expected, in first letter. Address 76S6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

TRAFFIC MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT—Experienced; transit work and bookkeeping, grain and feed industry. State past experience, references, salary and personal qualifications. Address 76S4, Grain and Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED

Stenographer of high school education and at least three years' experience. Write age, experience, wages and full particulars to Chicago Loop, Box 5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

COMPETENT elevator manager with 10 years' experience desires employment. Can give references. Write J. C. Lewis, Freedom, Okla.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TRUSTEE'S SALE

KENTUCKY FEED MILLS, Inc.

1361 S. 15th St., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Entire plant on I. C. R. R. switch, 180 foot frontage by 335 feet deep; basement and first floor concrete and brick; mill structure frame; 21,718 square feet in basement, same on first floor, 7,106 on second floor; capacity of manufacturing, 12 100-lb. bags feed per minute; 52 bins, storage capacity 100,000 to 125,000 bushels, sprinkler system throughout the plant; operated by electricity.

Pursuant to order entered in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, in the above DEBTOR proceedings, the undersigned Trustee will until 9:30 o'clock a.m. Saturday, September 19, 1936, receive sealed bids for the above described property, in the following manner, to-wit:

A—All machinery, fixtures, and equipment as a whole.

B—Real estate and all improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

C—Entire plant consisting of all machinery and equipment, real estate and improvements together with all trade names, brands, and the right to use the name of Kentucky Feed Mills, and incorporate thereunder.

TERMS OF SALE—Sale of personal property (A) separate from real estate, cash.

Sale of real estate separately, (B), or real estate and machinery and equipment together, (C), free of any and all liens and encumbrances, one-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months. Lien to be retained to secure deferred payments; OR, bid may be submitted subject to first and second mortgages now existing, the remainder cash.

All Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$1,000.00 payable to Trustee, and bids so received will be opened before the Honorable Nat C. Cureton as Special Master herein, in his offices, Federal Building, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1936, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

Persons interested should attend the opening of bids.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. For further information, communicate with,

H. M. Kessler, Trustee
301 Speed Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

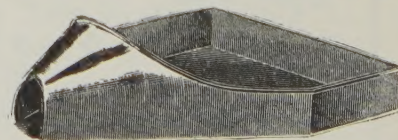
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HAMMERMILL—Direct connected; 40 H.P. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HERCULES Gasoline Motor for sale. 35 H.P. Good condition. Can be seen at Gessie Grain Company, Gessie, Ind.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MIDGET MILL, 40 bbl.; used very little; in good mechanical condition. Priced to sell. Zoellner Bros., Waupun, Wis.

FOR SALE—Complete feed outfit including 40 H.P. Hammermill, feed mixer, elevators, etc. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

VERTICAL MIXER bargains. priced delivered; also re-built motor bargains, guaranteed same as new. Address Midwest, 728 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Second hand elevator and feed mill machinery, leather belting, pulleys and shafting. Write us. Weaver Sales Corp., 206 Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONITOR—No. 4A; counterbalanced 4 sieve receiving separator, good condition. Reason for selling: have purchased larger capacity Monitor Separator. Maugansville Elevator & Lumber Co., Maugansville, Md.

FOR SALE—One 24" D H Burr mill, equipped with two 20 hp. motors; complete with crusher; cleaner above mill; spouting, switches, etc. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Steward Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., Steward, Ill.

NEW AND USED Anderson's Superior Feed Mixers, above and below floor hoppers, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pound sizes. Hog Feeders, 22 bushel capacity. Buy direct from factory. Write for circulars and prices. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 18 in. belt driven Attrition Mill Sprout-Waldron. 8-in. leather belt jack and shaft.

One motor driven 24 in. Attrition Mill Sprout-Waldron 2-20 H.P., 60 Cy., 440 Volt. new motors. Blissfield Co-operative Co., Blissfield, Mich.

FOR SALE

26" Bauer Attrition Mill with 2-25 H.P. Motors attached.

50 H.P. Type Y, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine.
40 H.P. No. 3, direct connected J. B. Hammermill.

Corn Crackers and Graders.
Send for complete list of equipment.
Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

No. 9 Clipper Cleaner; No. 6 Invincible Tri-screen with BB fan shaft. No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Munson Mixer; Sprout-Waldron vertical mixer. Fairbanks 6 bu. automatic scale; Howe Hopper Scale; Fairbanks Flour and Barrel Scale; 10,000 lb. Standard scale. JB and Gruendler hammer mills; motor and belt driven attrition mills, all makes and sizes. Corn cutter and grader (new), cob crushers. Sidney corn sheller; Triumph corn sheller; Duplex corn cutter and Grader; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 60 bbl. Midget mill; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls; pulleys, magnetic spouts. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Good used seed cleaner. Standard Milling Co., Box 293, Lubbock, Tex.

WANTED—Cornwall or Western corn and cob cleaner; 400 to 600 bus. capacity. Address 76S3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE OR TRADE

OAT HULLER, Feed King, best made, practically brand new. Will trade for good automobile. Geo. Kezios, 854 W. Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

WANTED—30, 35 and 40 hp. motors; 3 phase, 60 cycle. Prefer about 900 rpm.; with starters; complete. T. E. Hamman & Co., Arcola, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MOTORS, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt. One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

ELECTRIC MACHINERY—Motors, M-G sets, Generators, Pumps, Compressors. Write for attractive quotations on your requirements. Save half on Guaranteed Rebuilt units. Specials—Totally Inclosed, 60 h.p. bb. Motor, 900 rpm; 2—7½ h.p., 1 at 1800 and 1 at 3600 rpm. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

ENGINES FOR SALE

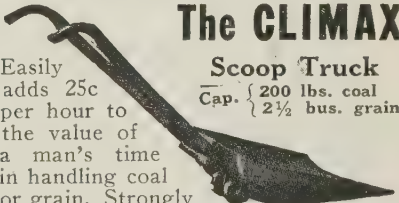
FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine; Type Y, 50 H.P. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SCALES FOR SALE

STANDARDIZED Grain Testing outfit for sale, similar Fairbanks No. 11192; rebuilt, but will guarantee as good and accurate as new. \$50 f.o.b. Dallas.

TRUCK SCALES for sale—One 20 ton, 20' Howe, compound beam and steel, with or without Weightograph. One 20 ton 24' Howe with steel and registering beam. Al condition. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar, Dallas, Tex.



The CLIMAX

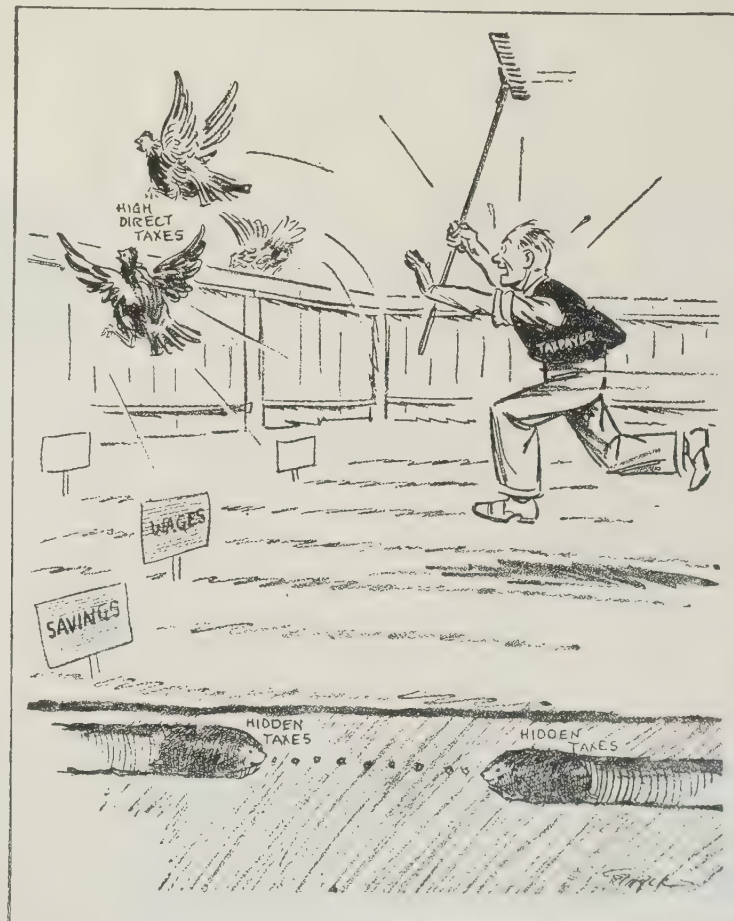
Scoop Truck

Cap. { 200 lbs. coal
2½ bus. grain

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service. Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

BETTER GET AT THE MOLES. TOO. MISTER!



—From the Christian Science Monitor

New Kansas City Southern Elevator Handles **48,000 BUSHELS HOURLY**



● Early in November, the giant new Kansas City Southern elevator began operation, receiving 18,000 bushels per hour, with two shipping legs capable of handling 30,000 bushels.

The powering of the receiving and shipping legs, the conveyor systems, the grain power shovel shafts, dryers, and car puller was entrusted to Fairbanks-Morse motors. And the all-important job of weighing went to Fairbanks Scales. The accuracy and sensitivity of the big 2,500-bushel-capacity hopper scales was demonstrated by their precision reading to within a tenth of an ounce per thousand pounds when the scales were loaded to full capacity.

Does YOUR grain elevator need better motors, more accurate scales? Then let us show you what F-M Motors and Fairbanks Scales are accomplishing throughout the grain elevator industry. For full information, address Dept. L-391, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 34 branches at your service throughout the United States.



6651ESA22 1

CHIMNEYS and HEATING *Are Next*

HEAT AND DROUGHT
will soon give way to
COLD AND SNOW

Then
chimneys, flues and stoves will
suddenly be useful again.

Standard specifications furnished on request.

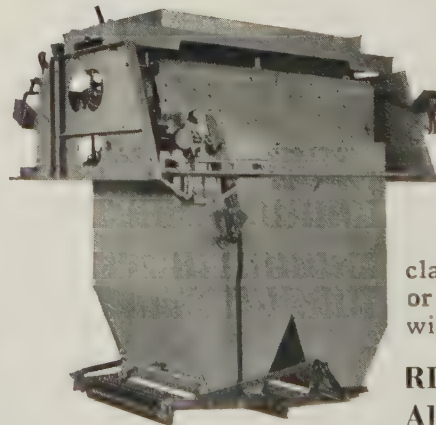
Be positive your heating
equipment is safely installed.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
Department
of the
Association of Mill and Elevator
Mutual Insurance Companies

230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

GRAIN SHIPPERS!

**WATCH YOUR PRICES!
WATCH YOUR WEIGHTS!**



Both are
equally im-
portant —
Don't rely
on obsolete,
worn - out
scales.

Have them
put in first-
class condition.
or replace them
with the modern

RICHARDSON
All - Automatic

Grain Shipping Scale

ACCURATE and SPEEDY

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.

37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois
Minneapolis, Minn.

Wichita, Kansas

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

AN OVERDRAFT never delights a receiver. Shippers who have no confidence in the firm they are shipping grain to better change.

CHOKED LEGS in grain elevators start fires so frequently, the installation of any but non-chokable boots seems extremely hazardous.

DIESEL engines are reducing the monthly power bills of more and more grain elevators as reported in our news columns each month.

NO GRAIN BUYER can raise his own bid for grain without convincing his patron that he is not disposed to pay all he can afford for grain.

LARGER CUPS and faster handling legs are reducing the overtime heretofore necessary to handle the grain delivered at many country elevators.

FARMERS everywhere are taking such unusual precautions to insure a large harvest next year, the U. S. A. will not need to import foreign grown grain.

THE TEST weight of most grains grown in the drouth stricken regions is higher than for many years, due principally to the low percentage of moisture contained.

INCOME TAX reports under the new law must be filed March 15 as heretofore, but dividends must be paid *before* Dec. 31st, in order to avoid the new tax on undistributed earnings.

GROUP MEETINGS of grain dealers continue to smooth out business differences, encourage uniform practices and establish harmonious relations to the permanent benefit of all concerned.

THE COUNTRY elevator man who helps his farmer customer to better seed will have more grain to handle after the next harvest. Some dealers treat patrons' wheat for smut with little cost to anyone.

DEALERS in New York at their recent convention expressed their conviction that the country contained ample supplies of forage, and that imports would be unnecessary with proper distribution of domestic supplies.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST grain shippers have been complaining of the railroads' failure to supply them with cars. That sounds delightful to shippers in the drouth stricken regions of the middle states.

CODE DRAFTERS whose work was disfigured by the N.R.A. bureaucrats adding undesired restrictions will appreciate the recent recommendation by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that rules of fair competition should be approved or disapproved by a governmental agency, without the power to modify or impose rules.

ORDERLY surroundings in your office suggest methodical business practices. The more efficient your procedure, the surer your profits and the more attractive your place of business to all prospective customers.

COVERING an isolated elevator with asbestos shingles is an expensive improvement, but the shingles will protect the house from fire brands and locomotive sparks as well as reduce the cost of fire insurance.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators seem to forget that heavy truck dumps which go up must come down, so a number of unfortunates have been crushed. An automatic locking device might save the lives of many.

KEEPING your blank checks securely locked helps to protect your funds from forgers who steal your checks when you are not around. Paroled convicts with a weakness for printed checks have experienced no difficulty in cashing forged checks of Nebraska elevator operators recently.

ABANDONMENT of branch line railroads because of truck competition has increased the taxes of citizens in some Kansas counties so much they are regretting the pennies saved on transportation bot from trucks and busses. However, it is too late to recover their old, but dependable rail service.

THE BUILDING of new modern elevators on the inland waterways of Illinois promises to divert a goodly volume of grain from the rails or force a reduction in the rail rates to the water rate. The grain dealer with facilities for shipping both by rail and barge will not be put out of business by ice.

FERTILIZER should prove a profitable line for all country elevator operators, because prevailing prices for grains are stimulating the interest of all farmers in increased production and large yields will give the elevators more grain to handle. What are you doing to promote the sale of your favorite brand?

A NOMADIC grain merchant who gave Pekin, Ill., elevator operators worthless checks aggregating \$1,600 for corn has been arrested. He gave Springfield, Mo., as his home address, but failed to explain that his checks were made of rubber. No trucker hesitates to buy grain at any price, when all he gives for it is a worthless check.

IN FIGURING the cost of drying grain the reduction in weight must be considered, especially the fact not generally known to beginners that a 10 per cent reduction in the moisture content makes a reduction in weight greater than 10 per cent. When 1,000 bus. of corn have been reduced in moisture from 25 per cent to 15 per cent the grain will weigh only 882.4 bus. instead of 900 bus.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 9, 1936

AT WHAT hour do you change your price bid for grain and why?

THE SHRINKAGE of the visible supply each week is not likely to cheer the short sellers.

PRICES of all feeds and ingredients are rising so fast it should be easy to sell farmers a large supply.

ESTABLISHING friendly contact with competing dealers helps to prevent an overbidding contest.

WIND damages so many country elevators each year cautious owners are keeping their houses well insured.

CONTRACTORS and elevator supply men are finding much encouragement in the prompt rebuilding of burned elevators.

ONE encouraging sign of the times is the rebuilding of more and more of the grain elevators burned. Many burned during recent years have not been rebuilt.

CELEBRATING the opening of a new elevator with a regular carnival and offering special premiums for rare grain unloaded the first day helps to gain good will and thoroly advertises the business.

TRUCKS in increasing number are being installed by country elevator operators to haul merchandise to farmers and grain to the elevator. This additional service not only gives the farmer more time for his home work, but it crowds the tricky truckers out of the grain business.

THE FUTILITY of attempting to improve the economic position of the farmer and other citizens by increasing taxation is apparent from a study of figures compiled by the government Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the average annual expenditure for foods by an average city workingman's family. In 1913 the consumer paid \$252, out of which the farmer received \$134. In 1935 the consumer paid \$331, but the farmer received only \$138; and the farmer is himself a consumer. Evidently the \$75 additional annual charges borne by the farmers' product represents taxation by the government.

A DUST explosion in the feed grinding department of the Farmer's Elevator at Murdock, Minn., recently burning the face, neck and hands of an employee and a customer emphasized the advantage of keeping the house clean and free from dust. A second explosion did *not* occur, but the first explosion filled the room with fire and smoke, blew all the harness from a team at the door except the collars and when the smoke cleared away the horses were facing the wagon. The first explosion generally dislodges all dust accumulated on walls, beams and ledges and fills the air with a dust laden haze that explodes with great force. Sweep down the dust and mix it in your feed.

ABOUT 15,000 shipments of grain and grain products from Southern Kansas are involved in the claims for reparation recently considered by the examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, who declared that the transit arrangement was a "convenient fiction." This is the second time in a year that the Commission has cast doubt on the legitimacy of transit; and it is apparent the Commission and its examiners need a liberal education on the benefits of transit to the producer and consumer. Transit creates traffic for the rails, and enables the processor and the operator of the cleaning and mixing house to pay the farmer more for the grain. The vested interests that have been built up at transit points deserve protection. Who but the bureaucrats object to transit? Why should they persist in trying to change all shipping conditions and arrangements? The rail carriers are entitled to have some say in the management of their business.

LARGER, heavier and accurate truck scales, as well as stronger and faster truck dumps are expediting and facilitating the receiving of farmers grain at modern country elevators, and getting their full share of the grain tributary to their market without springing the price.

COLLECTIVE farming is gaining in popularity with European politicians who delight in directing the agricultural activities of their country from a swivel chair. By confiscating the farmers' property, his knowledge and experience is scrapped, his enterprise and industry choked. Spain is the latest country to take over the direction of the production of food, but the farmers will be expected to do all the work as always. How the bureaucrats do love to dictate the activities of the rest of us, but how little they know of practical production.

Grain Imports Increasing

Altho the AAA reduced the acreage planted to wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco the reduction does not seem to have benefited the farmers who were bribed to support Wallace's scheme for planned scarcity. The drouth caused such a marked reduction in the yield, that growers of grain will have much less to sell than the promoters of famine expected, so the cash returns to the planters are decidedly disappointing.

However, the prices for grains prevailing in the U. S. A. are most attractive to the grain exporters of foreign lands and we are averaging two million bushels corn from the Argentine and a million bushels of wheat from Canada each week, and imports of rye, barley, malt, rice, flaxseed, oil cake and meal are displacing large quantities of domestic grain and thereby depressing American markets.

Farmers generally do not seem to have taken kindly to the direction of their activities by the swivel chair bureaucrats and some bold grain growers have resented the attempts of the champions of scarcity to limit their production. The success of the intelligent, industrious farmers of all sections has long filled city dwellers with envy, but if the business of farming is to be dominated by a gang of impractical dreamers no one will care to farm.

Measuring Grain in Bins

Too much guesswork has surrounded statements regarding the capacity of bins for grain.

This fog is rapidly being cleared away by the series of articles appearing in the Journals, the third on the subject of estimating appearing on page 212, with several others to follow.

A builder contracting to erect a storage annex usually is asked to provide for a given number of bushels capacity, since grain handlers think of grain in bushels by weight. From the standpoint of the builder, however, it would be more certain to contract for bins having a stated number of cubic feet.

As long as the grain dealer, miller, brewer or maltster think in bushels it will be necessary to calculate with greater accuracy than the assumption of 2,150.42 cubic inches to the bushel, if waste is to be avoided. It is obvious that a considerable percentage of the cost of construction can be saved when it is understood that bins for barley will contain actually 16 per cent more than the theoretical quantity.

The author does not hesitate to challenge the common assumption that grain settles after having been placed in the bin. After perusing his dictum many elevator superintendents can be expected to make careful observations of their own before abandoning their long cherished opinion that grain settles in the bin.

Skin friction of the kernels of grain one against another and against the walls of the bin is the fact that upsets theories. Skin friction permits arching of the grain, increasing the vertical load on the walls and decreasing the lateral pressure, thus destroying the earlier theory that bin pressures could be calculated as tho the grain were a mobile fluid.

THE PRIVATE grain trade into whose greedy clutches the Canadian farmers were thrown when the Canadian Wheat Board refused to raise the guaranty above 87½c seem entitled to the mantle of philanthropists. Far from taking advantage of their alleged opportunity to force down the price of wheat they have raised the price 4c per bushel in Winnipeg and 8c in Liverpool in the ten days since the Board wisely placed its faith in the regular grain trade.

Enthusiasm

is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

—BULWER LYTTON

Save Your Elevator Now

The number of grain elevator fires reported in each issue of the Journal as having been extinguished without much loss is gradually increasing to the permanent credit and saving of the elevator owners.

The height and closed walls of the grain elevator make it extremely difficult for the community without modern fire fighting equipment to check the flames, once the fire is well started, so it is up to the elevator owner to keep his house clean, and to correct every known fire hazard as well as to provide water barrels and fire extinguishers of recognized merit at every convenient point on each floor of the elevator and adjoining buildings.

Vigilance in keeping all bearings well lubricated and watching for hot bearings contributes much to the safety of the property, as does also extra speed in the effective use of handy fire fighting apparatus. The very fact that the number of elevators saved from the flames is increasing should encourage all owners to provide every apparatus which promises even in a small way to help him save his property.

What others do, you can do, and the time to do it is right NOW.

The N. R. A. Revived

Little attention has been paid to the cunning Government Contracts Act under which the bureaucrats hope to perpetuate the N.R.A. discredited by the courts.

This law is but an attempt to regulate business in a vital manner. Although signed by the President as far back as June 30, few persons are aware of its provisions. Firms contracting to supply the government with goods amounting to \$10,000 or more must comply with its requirements.

Hardly anyone will complain of the provisions that labor must not be employed longer than 8 hours a day, or more than 40 hours a week, or that wage rates must be those prevailing in the locality; and no "kick-backs" can be demanded of labor by contractors.

It is the penalties incurred by accidental violation that will deter business men from selling to the government. Heavy fines are provided for evasion of the Act. A decrease in the number of firms bidding on government contracts can be expected, with higher prices for everything.

The Sec'y of Labor is empowered to make investigations, to hear complaints, to subpoena witnesses and evidence, and to make justifiable exceptions. All this will call for an enlarged staff of investigators and spies, and of course more expense for the taxpayer.

Since the law cannot raise the general level of wages it should be repealed. If enforced it will double the cost of the government's purchases.

The Feed Makers' Opportunity

The protracted drouth of the 1936 summer has effected such a marked reduction in the supply of feedstuffs commonly used, dealers in and grinders of feeds are assured an active trade throughout the coming fall and winter. Doubtless many seeds not popular in the past will be used more extensively and alert country elevator operators with up-to-date grinding and mixing facilities will do a profitable business.

An unusual number of elevators are being equipped with the latest and best feed grinding and mixing machinery, so thoughtful students of profitable feeding will be able to utilize a number of by-products to the advantage of all concerned.

The by-products of the cotton gin, the flour mill, the oil mill, the brewery and the distillery should meet with a strong demand throughout the winter, even though the imports of foreign grain are increased many fold. The elevator operator who makes a survey of the needs of his farm patrons and searches the markets for feedstuffs that will satisfy, is sure to be well repaid for his trouble.

Turn Down Farmers' National

By a vote of 6,222 to 861 the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., one of the largest of the several regionals composing the Farmers National Grain Corporation, voted Sept. 1 at Spokane, Wash., not to borrow the money offered by the government, and not to buy additional stock in the Farmers National, necessary to its refinancing.

Pres. A. R. Shumway of the North Pacific said "I believe we are in a position financially, and that we have the confidence of the farmers of the Pacific northwest to such a degree that North Pacific can take over the sales agency of Farmers' National in this area and operate it as successfully, with no break in the operations and more economically than it can be done from an office in Chicago."

President Shumway charged that the National, without having advised the regional, had started taking "retains" July 15 last of an eighth of a cent a bushel, and that 4,000,000 bushels from the Inland Empire were involved, amounting to about \$5,000.

Orris Dorman, who has consistently boosted the Huff concern, has resigned as publicity director of the North Pacific.

The declaration of Mr. Huff is that the North Pacific is in no position to borrow funds on its own account from the F. C. A. The requirement several years ago, under a preceding Washington administration, that all grain co-operatives seeking loans would have to get them thru one national agency was the force that drove most of the regionals into the Farmers National. Under the present administration, however, it seems that the government is willing to go around the national agency, at least it is asking the regionals to underwrite stock.

It is thought that the objectors are motivated by fears that in the event the National is unprofitable they will have to pay the loans besides standing the assessment of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel on grain handled.

The Farmers Cooperative Commission Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., has refused to subscribe for stock because of the provision in the contract for a cash deduction upon all grains delivered to the Farmers' National to insure repayment to the government of the money to

be loaned to the regionals for the purchase of stock.

If the regionals refuse to support the Nation, how will the National obtain cash to finance its operations?

Soybean prices have dropped on the eve of the marketing of the new crop from a high of \$1.51 for No. 2 yellow and \$1.48 for No. 3 at Chicago to \$1.28. The controlling factor is the demand for the meal, which has eased off with lower prices for cottonseed and alfalfa meal.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, thru the Direction-General of Elevators, has called for tenders for the construction of a second group of grain elevators to the value of \$15,000,000. The elevators are to be built in the ports of Santa Fé, Buenos Aires (Riachuelo), Diamante, Concepción del Uruguay and La Plata.

"There is every prospect of an increase of 50 per cent or more in the cotton acreage of Santa Fe, Salta, Tucuman, and Entre Rios," says Bernard H. Hird, the British Cotton expert who made the Argentine cotton standards officially promulgated last December. Thus the regulation of U. S. A. cotton planters is helping farmers of other countries.

Trade Troubles to Be Discussed at Milwaukee

Grain dealers attending the 1935 convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in St. Louis were confronted with many appeals to hold the 1936 convention in Dallas, Omaha and Milwaukee. The city made famous by many different brewers was finally selected, so the National Ass'n, which was organized in Chicago, Nov. 9, 1896, will meet in Milwaukee, Oct. 12 and 13.

This will be the third time the National Ass'n has met in Milwaukee. The first convention held in the Cream City was June 22-24, 1904; the second was Sept. 23-25, 1918. Both meetings were well attended and most satisfactory in results attained. The 1936 convention promises three most active sessions and many group meetings, so those so fortunate as to attend will find much of real trade interest at every turn.



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Oral Contract Not Valid

Grain & Feed Journals: I bought 1500 bus. of yellow corn at 83½¢ and when the yellow corn came to \$1.03½ the party would not deliver the corn and hauled it to another elevator and it cost me the difference in price. I am suing him for the difference in price and I would like to know of any cases of that kind and of what procedure they went thru and if it could be collected. I have two witnesses to the effect that he sold his corn.—E. J., Woodward, Illinois.

Ans.: Evidently this is an oral contract governed by the statute of the state of Illinois that a contract amounting to \$500 or more is not binding unless part of the goods were delivered, or the buyer paid something down to bind the contract, or unless there was a note or memorandum in writing signed by the seller. None of these things having been done the court will not hear the two witnesses.

A similar suit was that of the Farmers Grain Co., of Charlotte, Ill., where the Supreme Court of Illinois held in favor of the farmer, Morris Kane, who delivered nothing on the contract, which was oral, as reported in 124 N. E. Rep. 628.

Large and Well Equipped Elevator in Red River Valley

One of the most up-to-date plants in the Red River Valley has recently been completed by the Farmers Grain Co., at Grandin, N. D.

Of substantial crib construction and covered with iron the building has storage capacity for 135,000 bus. of grain. Each of the two fast legs will elevate 2,500 bus. of grain per hour.

A Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine of 40 h.p. drives the machinery by belts direct to the large Richardson Cleaner, Carter Cleaner, barley needling machine and cleaner for grass seeds and the Strong-Scott heavy duty car puller. A Strong-Scott manlift is located in the main part of the elevator. The annex is also equipped with a manlift.

Grain is weighed in on a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with weightograph attachment, and is loaded out thru a 250-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale. The elevator was erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

In addition to this the Farmers Grain Co. has a modernly equipped feed mill with 10,000 bus.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 9, 10, 11. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept. 10, 11. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

Sept. 11, 12. Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Hotel Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 17, 18. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Oct. 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler Hotel, Columbus, O.

Oct. 27. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 2, 3, 4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

seed storage, located 400 ft. distant from the main plant. R. F. Gunkleman is the sec'y-treas. of this enterprising company.

See outside front cover page for illustration.

Washington "Brain Trust" Ignorant of Economics

At. Perthshire, Scotland, Dr. C. E. Ladd, dean of the New York state colleges of agriculture and home economics, told the international conference of agricultural economists Sept. 1 that:

"For the past half-dozen years governments all over the world have tried to relieve the agricultural depression by many new and unusual laws, including regulation of amounts of production, and fixing prices both to consumers and producers.

"It may well be asked, DOES ANY NATION HAVE THE MASTER MINDS CAPABLE OF PLANNING THE PRODUCTION LIMITS OF INDIVIDUAL FARMERS OR CAPABLE OF FIXING PRICES in such a way as to promote the welfare of the farmer and consumer?

"We have stumbled headlong into a highly complex, modern, economic society and are attempting to regulate forces we do not understand before rising to our feet and supporting ourselves on a foundation of economic knowledge.

"It seems to me that the one thing proved by these attempts at production and price control in America, England, and other countries during the past five years, is the utter futility and failure of the entire plan.

"In times of great distress, many emergency activities will be undertaken. The real danger lies in the attempts of emergency activities to perpetuate themselves as permanent institutions and so clutter up our economic system with clumsy and unwise centralized control and uneconomic processes."

Wheat crop of the United Kingdom this year is reported to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as 56,600,000 bus., against 65,434,000 harvested in 1935. The Irish Free State will harvest between 9 and 10 million bus., compared with 6,685,000 bus. last year.

Only Woman Crop Expert in New Connection

Mrs. E. H. Miller, a native of Southern Illinois, first did crop estimating for the National Cotton Ginners Ass'n of Memphis, Tenn. Her excellent work attracted the attention of Jas. E. Bennett and broadened her field to include grain estimating for his firm.

Now Mrs. Miller, who is the only woman crop expert in the United States, has become associated with Shields & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Stock Exchange and many other exchanges, and will make her headquarters at their Chicago offices.

For many years she has been issuing grain and cotton crop reports and has traveled to all parts of the United States seeking first-hand information to form a basis for her estimates.

The appearance of her monthly reports has been eagerly awaited for years by brokers and commodity dealers who placed considerable dependence upon the accuracy of Mrs. Miller's estimates. These monthly reports will continue to be available under the name of Shields & Co.

The National Ass'n's 40th Annual

"Something of interest to everybody" is the theme of the program being completed for the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Milwaukee on Oct. 12-13.

President S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids met with the Milwaukee convention sponsors last week and went over many of the program details.

The program this year is reduced from three days to two days, and the general form of the program is changed to admit of more concentrated interest for the members who will attend as representatives of various branches of the grain and feed trades.

The three general sessions will be of interest to all convention delegates and no other events will be allowed to overlap the time of the general sessions. Most of the group interest will be centered in the special breakfasts and luncheons. Cost of these breakfasts and luncheons will be held to the lowest possible figure, and at some of them the cost will be according to the order, without fixed price.

Milwaukee has provided entertainment for both men and women, and this year the members are urged to bring their wives along to enjoy the show.

On Monday noon there will be a special luncheon given by Milwaukee hosts for visiting women. Women will have their own special bridge party in the afternoon, with unusual prizes to the winners. In the evening the ladies will be guests at a special show at one of the Milwaukee theaters.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be a sight-seeing tour for the women, the trip to include the lake front and the famous Milwaukee Zoo.

A special entertainment for men of the association will include a great Grain Dealers Stag Night set for Monday evening. This party will include a Dutch Lunch and a special entertainment program.

The annual golf tournament will be held at the Blue Mound Country Club on Tuesday afternoon. H. W. Ladish of Milwaukee is in charge of the tournament plans. He has gathered an imposing list of prizes for golf winners. Those members who get to Milwaukee on Sunday will have golf reservations if they wish.

Milwaukee plans a speaker of national reputa-



Mrs. E. H. Miller, Crop Expert, Chicago.

tion for the annual banquet on Tuesday evening. There will be only one speaker and there will be a full entertainment program, followed by the annual dance.

All sessions will be held in the Hotel Schroeder at Milwaukee. The general convention program will be in the Crystal Ball Room and the group meetings will be in adjoining rooms.

Here are some of the meetings of group interest at the convention, as tentatively scheduled the early part of September.

A special breakfast conference for secretaries and officials of country grain elevator associations.

Soybean conference, with attention given to recent developments by the Farm Chemurgic Council.

Meeting of the Circle, a group of prominent men in various parts of the nation, interested in marketing grain.

A special feed men's conference, with a strong list of speakers.

Informal conference of members of the National Grain Trade Council.

Old Timers meeting at luncheon, where fun is promised for the veterans.

Conference of grain inspectors and grade rules committee members with country shippers.

Meeting of Terminal Market Weighmasters.

Meeting of editors of grain and feed trade publications.

Various groups identified with the grain and feed trades usually hold informal meetings during the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers Association, and it appears that more than the usual number of these meetings are being scheduled this year.

At this time some of the speakers have not yet definitely been engaged but a final program in detail will be printed late in September.

Speakers this year are chosen more for their knowledge and experience along the lines of the special program subjects. Thus the Monday morning session will be devoted to Legislation, while the other two sessions will be upon the subjects of Drouth Problems and Trucking Problems. Experts of national reputation will be on each of these three general programs.

President S. W. Wilder will present his annual address on Monday morning as a part of the Legislation program. Committee reports will be in a different form this year. The annual election will be held at the close of the Tuesday morning session.

Members who plan to attend the convention in Milwaukee are urged to make their own hotel reservations direct.

Distillers in the Chicago district of Illinois and Indiana numbering 11 mashed 19,390,756 bus. of grain during the year ended June 30, against 14,035,189 bus. the preceding fiscal year. The yield of liquor was 4.83 proof gallons per bushel, against 4.75 the preceding year. In other words a bushel of grain makes \$15 worth of whisky or \$2 worth of flour.

Wanted \$3,000,000

The President of the Farmers National Grain Corporation is reported to have said in a recent address at the Texas A. and M. College that "the Farmers National Grain Corporation never had any capital. It was started under the assumption that it would accumulate capital. . . . We started with nothing and we have held our own."

Would any sane banker lend \$16,000,000 at 1/4 of one per cent to such a corporation, or encourage co-operative elevators with capital to invest in the stock by lending them \$3,000,000 more of the tax payers money?

The North Pacific Grain Growers were requested to buy \$510,000 to \$1,020,000 of stock, but by an overwhelming vote (6,223 to 861) they refused.

How did this financing scheme get by the S. E. C., the R. F. C. and the F. L. C.?

Commodity Law Attacked by Kansas City Board

Undeterred by the ruling of Judge Barnes at Chicago that the Commodity Exchange Act is constitutional as a mere extension of the Grain Futures Act the Kansas City Board of Trade on Aug. 28 petitioned the federal court for an injunction restraining the government officials from enforcing the Act.

E. R. Morrison, attorney for the Board of Trade, informed the court that

Buying and selling of grain for future delivery is in each and every instance intrastate commerce and such transactions do not require or provide for shipment or transportation from one state to another and do not directly involve any shipments in interstate commerce.

This act shows on its face that it was not enacted for the purpose of removing burdens upon interstate commerce, but for the purpose of providing a comprehensive scheme for the regulation and control of grain exchanges and their members in respect to matters having no relation to interstate commerce or burdens thereon.

Congress has no power under the constitution to take over the general control and regulation of grain exchanges. Such control and regulation has been retained by and is vested exclusively in the respective states under the provisions of the tenth amendment to the constitution.

The language of the act is so vague, indefinite and uncertain as to afford no intelligible standard for the so-called Commodity Exchange Commission to be guided or governed by, and is an unlawful delegation of legislative powers to the Commission.

It is an improper delegation of legislative and judicial power and authority upon the Sec'y of Agriculture.

The act is so vague, ambiguous and uncertain that if the plaintiffs should endeavor to comply with its provisions there would be imminent danger of unintentional violation thereof and they would be compelled to undergo the damage and humiliation pertaining to criminal prosecutions even if acquitted, and must be exposed to the danger and uncertainty inherent in all trials upon complaint of criminal prosecution, of being penalized for violation of the act as finally interpreted and thereby deprived of their property without due process of law.

The provision for registration is in truth and in fact a provision for license by the United States government, the issuance of which is a prerequisite to the right of the citizen of a state to engage in intrastate transactions in grain and other means of livelihood, which requirement is invalid under the constitutional provisions referred to.

The act, in allowing inspection at all times by the department of agriculture or department of justice of books, records and all minutes and journals of proceedings of such contract market, without specification as to how or the purpose of such inspection, violates section 8 of article 1 of the tenth amendment to the constitution. The fourth article of the constitution is also violated, in that it authorizes unreasonable search of the papers and effects of the board of trade. It also violates the fifth amendment to the constitution by compelling officers, directors and agents of the board of trade and its members to be witnesses against themselves.

It requires the operators of terminal warehouses to make reports, keep records and permit such warehouse visitations as the Sec'y of Agriculture may prescribe, which constitutes an unreasonable search, as the application of warehouse receipts in connection with future trading does not contemplate or involve the shipment of grain in either interstate or intrastate commerce, and congress cannot directly or by indirection force such warehouses to submit to such unconstitutional invasion.

It would cause loss of interest to the Board members by imposing certain restrictions on the character of investments for margin funds.

It would occasion large expenses for preparations to keep detailed records of margins segregated by the act.

It would expose members of the Board and traders to criminal prosecution for offenses so vaguely defined as to make it almost impossible to determine what were and what were not violations, thus threatening damage to their reputations.

It threatens loss of income now made from contracts now commonly called bids and offers, indemnities or privileges.

It would cause the loss of legitimate business involving transactions which may be construed as coming within the meaning, in the act, of the phrases "cross-trade" and "accommodation trade."

It would cause loss of business due to the fact that many persons now soliciting and handling grain futures have ceased and who have announced they will cease to conduct this business, fearing prosecution for unintentional violations.

It does not permit a contest of regulations governing registration under the act.

It would injure credit with respect to the use of warehouse receipts as security for loans.

It would cause large expenditures for clerical preparations of reports required by the act.

It would injure operators of regular warehouses by bringing them into competition with warehouses licensed under the federal warehouse act, which can operate more cheaply than those under rules of the Board of Trade.

To Bar Argentine Corn

A petition is being circulated for an amendment to the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade to bar Argentine corn from delivery on future contracts.

Argentine corn is of the flint variety; and the rules of the federal government for grading do not require corn to be designated as flint corn unless the content of flint corn is more than 25 per cent. Thus corn containing 25 per cent or less of the Argentine importation may be delivered on contract.

The Argentine corn is good but it is objectionable as a mixture. The flint corn requires more than twice as much time to steep; and can not be ground satisfactorily at the same time with dent corn.

Death of Cecil Munn

Cecil E. Munn, president and general manager of the Enid Terminal Elevator Co., died unexpectedly Sunday, Aug. 30.

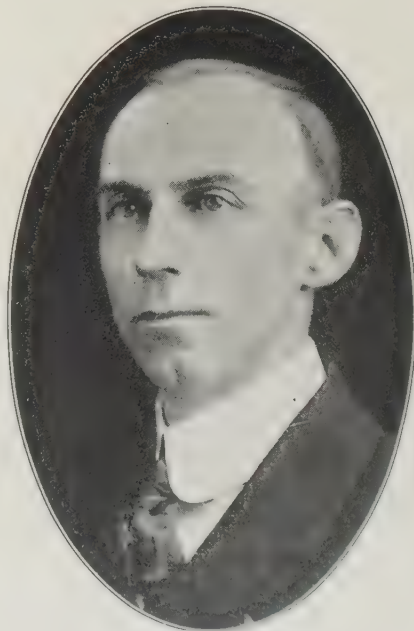
Altho his health had not been of the best for several months, he acted as pall bearer at the funeral of a long-time friend, Saturday. He was taken ill during the service and was taken to his home, but died at 1:25 Sunday, following an emergency operation.

Born in Jackson County, Kansas, 53 years ago, he went to Enid, Okla., from Little Rock, Ark., in 1922, and shortly thereafter became general sales manager for the then influential Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n.

In 1925 he built the Enid Terminal Elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity with a view to making Enid a wheat center, which he did, the city now having 12,000,000 bus. capacity and one of the largest flour mills, the capacity of his own plant being doubled.

Mr. Munn has been past general chairman of the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board. He was a member of the Enid Saddle Club, and Enid Rotary Club. As a member of the Enid Board of Trade he sponsored those things that were beneficial to the grain industry and to Enid.

He is survived by the widow and three children.



C. E. Munn, Enid, Okla., deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Organize Local Cartage Companies

Grain & Feed Journals: One of the logical answers to the problem of the local grain and feed merchant, bedeviled with tricky truckers, may be the organization of a local cartage company and the establishment of regular routes and schedules. Such a local hauling concern might mean the salvation of the country merchant, as well.

Under such a plan a central cartage office would be established, owned and supported by all of the merchants in the town as well as the grain dealers, on a pro-rata basis.

Thru this office would pass the orders for merchandise such as seeds, feeds, fencing, groceries, machinery and other supplies to be delivered to the farm; also the orders for grain to be delivered to the elevator. The local cartage office would be able to coordinate these orders so as to obtain a pay load both ways.

Thus the expense of owning and operating trucks would be more widely spread, yet prompt service would be available to the farm trade, and to the local merchants and grain dealers who feel they cannot afford independent ownership and operation of trucks, due to the periods of time when private equipment would be inactive.

To grain dealers handling a wide variety of farm supplies, and already operating their own trucks, this thought offers the possibility of selling the service of the trucks to local merchants on outbound trips, or in inactive periods. Some already perform a general hauling service.—Newt Iddings.

Elevator Building a Business

Grain & Feed Journals: When anyone wants an elevator built the first thing he wants to know is, "What will the job cost?" for an up-to-date elevator. If a regular elevator builder is lucky enough to underbid some local house contractor he may get the job.

When the contract is let and the job is started, the fun begins, as they want the man that runs the elevator to look after the job and report to them if everything is O.K. or not and if he finds anything that is not like the old one was, of course it is all wrong.

The man you are building for wants an up-to-date elevator and the man that is to run the elevator wants one like the old one.

In fact, he can not run anything else. When you install an electric overhead lift, you may give them more instructions than the company sends along with the lift and it will not be but two or three days till he will have the cables so kinky they will not stay on the drums.

When you build a new leg with new cups and a new belt in, of course it ought to run forever and a day without attention. When the elevator man runs one kind of grain in on top of another kind then it is because the elevator was not like the old one. If there is anything in building an up-to-date elevator then why not let the man run the elevator that can do the job, as he may be the cheapest in the long run.

The head drives are made with more speed than the old type drives and it takes the best buckets that are made today to give satisfaction where head drives are used.

The Minneapolis V or DP buckets will not back leg if the head is properly installed. Old type buckets were not made to use on high speed head drives so do not expect them to

work satisfactorily.—Ora Long, Garden City, Kan.

Lower Barge Rates Encourage Corn Imports

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain dealers will recall that a short time ago Mr. Wallace stated that he would not kill livestock, but would rather lower the tariff. Apparently deeming that a bad political move, we note he has had the Barge lines, owned by the Government, drastically cut their freight rates, which amounts to about the same thing, but does not get the publicity.

We are advised the new rates in effect from New Orleans on imported grain are to

Memphis 5.7c per bu.; Chicago 11.6c per bu.
Cairo 7.4c per bu.; Kansas C. 11.5c per bu.
St. Louis 8.7c per bu.; Minneapolis 13.8c per bu.

Peoria 11c per bu.

You will note this is just another nice way to cover up a mistake, and keep the markets down, without admitting they have to cut the tariff to prevent famine.

Possibly you can call it to the attention of grain dealers and producers, to get the best results. I would like to see a large poster placed in each country grain office, so that farmers could see how the AAA is making them take it and like it.—J. E. Hamman, Arcola, Ill.

The Sample Inspection Service

Inspectors licensed under the Grain Standards Act are now located at 140 grain markets in the United States; but in large areas no official inspection sampling and grading service is available, on account of the cost of maintaining an inspection office.

Many inspectors have increased considerably the number of inspections performed and the services rendered to the public thru grading samples submitted to them from persons located outside of their inspection points. This additional service has not only helped maintain the inspection departments, but has furnished valuable inspection information to persons located at non-inspection points and has assisted in bringing about a better application of the Federal grain standards at country points.

Parties to a sale of grain often agree to make settlement on the basis of a sample taken by them or by a third party and sent to a licensed grain inspector for grading. "Sample inspection certificates" issued for such inspections cover only the grade of the sample submitted to the inspector. These certificates do not cover the grade of the lot of grain from which the sample was represented to have been taken. Although "sample inspections" do not satisfy the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act with respect to the requirements for inspection of lots of grain shipped to or from places at which licensed inspectors are located this service does extend the benefits of grain grading to persons located so far away from an office of a grain inspector that they are practically unable to secure lot sampling and inspection service by a licensed inspector.

If the interested parties are dissatisfied with the grade assigned to the sample by the licensed grain inspector, a "sample" appeal grade certificate can be secured by calling an appeal to the office of Federal Grain Supervision in the district in which the licensed inspector, from whose grading appeal is taken, is located.

The number of "sample inspections" has increased during recent years to such an extent that some inspectors perform more "sample inspections" than regular inspections and it has been possible to maintain some inspection departments only because of the volume of "sample inspections" performed. This has been particularly true in the Pacific Northwest, in the central corn belt and in the soft red winter wheat areas.

One of the important benefits of the "sample inspection" service is that it distributes information at country points with respect to the standards, the factors which determine grade, and the usefulness of these standards in the marketing of grain. Knowledge of the factors which determine grade tends also to improve the quality and grade of the grain produced and marketed because such knowledge points the way to improved production and handling methods, thus to minimize the discounts assessed against "off-grade" grain.

Canadian Wheat Pegged at 87½ Cents

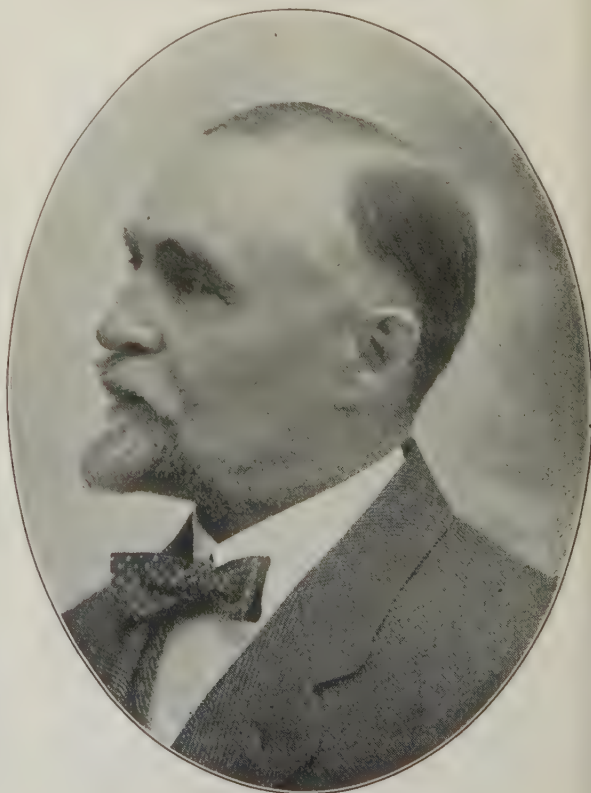
Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced after a cabinet council Aug. 27 that an order had been passed adopting the recommendation of the Canadian Wheat Board that the price of wheat bought from farmers by the government be on the basis of 87½c for No. 1 northern at Fort William, effective any day that the price of No. 1 northern closes below 90c at Fort William.

The price is the same as that set by the former board a year ago. The immediate market effect has been a drop in the price from the 98-cent level, as foreigners withdrew from the market in the expectation of being able to satisfy their needs at just a little above the pegged price, later.

C. N. Bell Passes

Dr. Charles Napier Bell, for 25 years sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Aug. 29, aged 82 years, at Minaki, Ont.

Dr. Bell came out with the Wolseley expedition at the time of the Riel rebellion. His writings on the early history of Canada West won him fame. He did good work in connection with the Grain Standards Board.



C. N. Bell, Ex-Sec'y Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Deceased.

Denaturing Grain

The Dominion Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Man., reports that the denaturing of the lowest grades of wheat by coloring with certain dyestuffs has been adopted in a number of countries, notably France, Germany, and Switzerland. By definitely earmarking, by coloring, wheat for animal consumption only, it is automatically relegated to a class of food-stuff which is unfit for humans, thereby cheapening it and making it more capable of competing effectively with other less expensive

feeds. It is also believed by those who advocate denaturing, that the use of larger quantities of the lower grades of wheat of poor quality would increase the use of the higher grades for the manufacture of flour for human consumption, with the result that there would be an increase in the disappearance of the surplus supplies of wheat at present available on the world's markets.

With regard to the processes for denaturing employed in France, Germany, and Switzerland, measures have been adopted which specify the methods to be followed employing fuchsine,

eosin or methylene blue as well as for the denaturing of broken or ground wheat by the use of rosaniline, ferric oxide, ground-nut oil cake, linseed oil cake, maize flour and molasses.

In France the use of wheat colored either with eosin or methylene blue is permitted, and of these two coloring agents methylene blue is considered to be the most efficient; it is easily used and is well known to farmers, since veterinary surgeons use it freely for treating bruises, cuts, harness sores, etc.

Eosin is used in the proportion of 10 grams per litre of water, and methylene blue 50 grams in 10 litres of water for every 100 kilos of wheat. The eosin-treated grain is generally mixed with untreated grain to give a mixture containing 5 per cent by weight of colored grains.

In both treatments the coloring solution is sprayed onto the grain, which is air dried as quickly as possible under a light draught.

As regards wheat which is broken or milled in such a way that a No. 90 mesh sieve passes at least 10 per cent of flour, the denaturing is effected by mixing one of the following substances with each quintal of material.

- (1) Rosaniline powder—2 grams.
- (2) Ferric oxide or colcothar powder—50 grams.
- (3) Powdered ground-nut oil cake—25 kilos.
- (4) Powdered linseed oil cake—25 kilos.
- (5) Whole meal maize flour—100 kilos.
- (6) Molasses—15 kilos (at least).

In Switzerland, denaturing is carried out by the customs authorities, the coloring substance favored being fuchsine, but rosaniline is used whenever the fuchsine process has not been entirely successful.

Fuchsine is used in the proportion of 40 grams in 100 litres of a mixture of equal parts water and 95 per cent ethyl alcohol, but the fuchsine content is doubled whenever the solution has been in store for a long time. Denaturing is done on the wheat after sacking, the amount of coloring liquid used varying from 0.13 to 0.15 litres per sack of 100 kilos wheat, depending upon the height of the sack.

The coloring apparatus (the Jöge machine) consists of a tank from which lead ten pipes ending in sharp points with lateral perforations. The points of the pipes are inserted into the sack of grain (sacks placed endwise vertically with openings upward) and the liquid injected from the tank. After allowing time for the liquid to percolate, the grain is dried and samples taken for control purposes. Customs officials entrusted with the supervision of denaturing are required to be satisfied that the operation is satisfactorily carried out.

In Germany, extensive investigations regarding the denaturing of both wheat and rye have been conducted, but the details of the actual staining processes studied are not at present available. It is believed that the substances used are either the same or very similar to those used in France and Switzerland. Eosin is known to be employed.

With regard to the effect on cattle and poultry of feeding denatured wheat, extensive feeding tests have been conducted in France and Germany, and the results of those carried out in France are briefly summarized as follows:

The wheat used was treated with methylene blue, the animals fed being cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, rabbits, and guinea pigs. Since methylene blue affects only the outsides of the kernels, the amount of coloring matter absorbed by the animals fed on reasonable amounts of denatured wheat was small.

In the case of ruminants and rodents, the colored wheat represented such a small proportion of the total food absorbed that no trace of ill effects could be found either before or after slaughter, even when the denatured grain reached the proportion of 30 to 35 per cent for ruminants and 100 per cent for rodents.

With regard to hogs, which have a comparatively small digestive tube which absorb a great

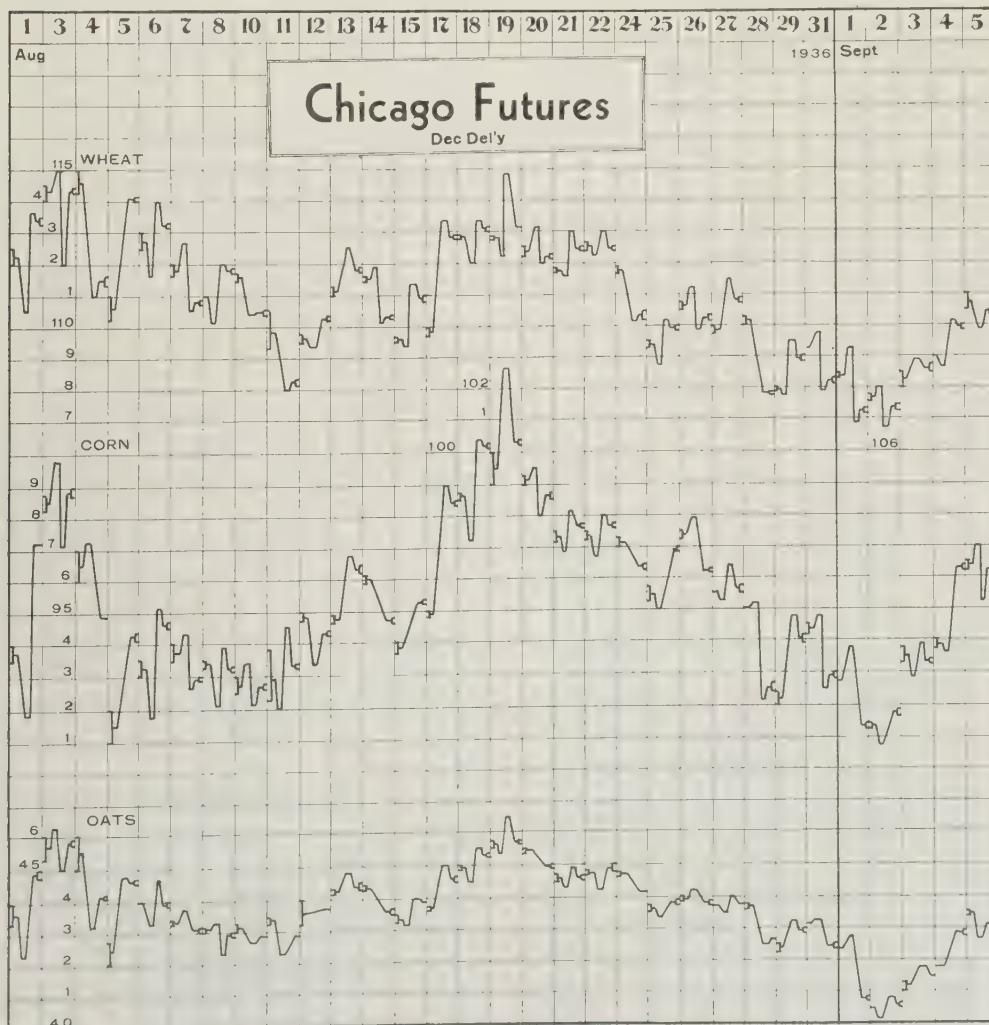
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Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat													
	High	Low	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Chicago	115	85	110 1/4	110 3/4	107 3/4	108 7/8	108 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/4	108 1/2	109 7/8	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4
Winnipeg	106 3/4	...	96 1/4	97 3/4	94 7/8	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/2	93 3/4	95 1/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4
Liverpool*	115 1/2	...	107 1/2	107 3/4	106 3/4	105	107 3/8	106 3/8	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 7/8	111 1/2	113 3/8	113 3/8	113 3/8	113 3/8
Kansas City	115 1/2	79 3/4	110 1/4	110 7/8	108	109 3/8	108 3/4	107	106 5/8	107 1/2	109	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4
Minneapolis	129	87 3/4	122 1/4	123 3/8	120 7/8	122 1/2	121 1/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	121 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Duluth, durum	135 1/2	...	123	124	123	124 1/4	123 1/4	122	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	123 3/8	124 3/8	124 3/8	124 3/8	124 3/8
Milwaukee	114 7/8	85 3/4	110 1/4	111	108	109	108 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/4	108 5/8	109 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Corn																
Chicago	102 5/8	52 1/4	96 1/4	95 1/2	92 3/4	94 1/8	92 7/8	91 1/4	91 3/4	93 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4
Kansas City	104 3/4	53 1/2	98	97 3/8	93 3/4	95 5/8	94 3/4	93 1/8	93 1/4	94 7/8	98	97 5/8	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4
Milwaukee	102 1/2	52 1/2	96 1/4	95 5/8	92 1/2	93 3/8	93	91 3/8	91 3/4	93 1/4	96 1/4	96	96	96	96	96
Oats																
Chicago	46 1/4	26 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 7/8	42 3/4	40 5/8	40 1/2	41 3/4	42 3/4	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Winnipeg	48 1/4	...	44 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	44 3/4	42 3/4	41 7/8	41 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
Minneapolis	45 1/2	26 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 1/2	42	41 5/8	40 3/4	40	40 7/8	42	41 7/8	41 7/8	41 7/8	41 7/8	41 7/8
Milwaukee	46	31	43 3/8	43 3/8	42 3/8	43	42 3/8	40 3/4	40 5/8	41 1/2	42 3/4	43	43	43	43	43
Rye																
Chicago	83 3/4	55 1/4	81 1/4	81 7/8	79 1/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	78 1/4	77 7/8	79 1/4	80 7/8	81 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
Minneapolis	80 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/4	77 3/4	75 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	75 1/4	77	77	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4
Winnipeg	70	...	66	66 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/4	64 5/8	63 1/4	62	63 3/4	65 3/4	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Duluth	...	...	78 1/2	79	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77	75 1/2	76	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Barley																
Minneapolis	74 5/8	38	68 7/8	68 7/8	65 1/4	66 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 5/8	65 1/4	67 3/8	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Winnipeg	61 3/4	...	52 1/2	53 1/4	52	51 1/8	51 3/4	51	50 3/8	52	52 3/4	53	53 3/8	53 3/8	53 3/8	53 3/8

*At daily current rate of exchange.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome. Comment to country markets, are always welcome.

Dawson, Okla., Sept. 4.—Yield and quality of our wheat and oats are good. Corn practically a failure.—Sanders-Barnard Mill Co.

Milan, Mich., Aug. 26.—Our wheat crop was the best we have ever had, clean, sound, and averaging 22 bus. per acre.—J. B. Squires, Saco Merc. Co.

Troy, Ida.—The prize oat crop so far reported in this vicinity was a seven-acre field that yielded 700 bus. Other yields of from 70 to 80 bus. per acre have been reported and one field of barley went 60 bus. per acre.—F. K. H.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 22.—The corn crop in southern Texas is very good. We have under contract 150,000 bus. No. 2 and 50,000 No. 2 mixed. We also have a good crop of beans and black-eyed peas.—Southern Grain & Mortgage Co.

Damar, Kan., Aug. 27.—Corn a complete failure thru this section of the country. Wheat nearly all marketed, was of very low test weight and low quality. Very little moisture all summer. Fields being prepared dry but must wait for rain before seeding. Will be quite a demand for good seed wheat if good rains come soon.—Ordway Elevator.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—William R. Walton of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, says he believes it would be "perfectly safe" for farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and most of Missouri to disregard the Hessian fly and make winter wheat plantings at any time. Farmers throughout southern Illinois, most of Indiana and southeast Missouri must watch any fly free dates for planting. In those places there is heavy infestation, he said.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The test weight per bu. of the 1936 early oat receipts averaged 33 pounds, ranging from a minimum of 28 pounds to a maximum of 35.5 pounds. The moisture content of oat receipts averaged 11%, ranging from 8.5 to 13.3%. Only a fraction of a per cent of the receipts were graded "cereal," and approximately 75% were in the No. 1 grade. Most of the oat receipts contained kernels which were slightly green in color.—Federal Grain Supervision.

Chicago, Ill.—The quality of this year's oat crop is the best we have had for several years. The average test weight per bu. is approximately 32.0 pounds. General appearance of practically all of the receipts up to date is good enough for No. 1. Weed seeds and other grains have not been a grading factor. A small percentage of the oat receipts is grading "cereal," but a large percentage of the crop carries between 15 and 18% of "cereal" cats.—Federal Grain Supervision.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 31.—First-hand observation confirms the favorable reports that have reached Portland of good crops and strong prices for farm products throughout the Columbia River basins territory, according to Abbot L. Mills, vice-pres. of the United States National Bank, who has just returned from a trip thru the interior. Except for a subnormal wheat crop in the area from Walla Walla thru Dayton, an excellent crop is being harvested over the entire area from The Dalles thru the Big Bend and Palouse districts and continuing over into the Pendleton and Athena districts.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—A spring wheat crop of 112,000,000 bus. is indicated by recent reports, which is nearly the same as a month ago, when our forecast was 109 million. The crop last year was 159 million. The yield of oats is estimated to be 22.4 bus. per acre, compared with a ten-year average of 30.2. Total prospects are 771 million bushels. The crop last year was 1,197 million. Last month our forecast was 778 million. Quality is good. A corn crop of 1,385,000,000 bus. is indicated by reports at the close of August, which compares with 2,292,000,000 bus. last year, 1,478,000,000 in the short crop year of 1934 and 2,500,000,000 average for the five years 1929-33.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—Conditions on Sept. 1 indicate the following estimates on yield: Corn, 1,360,000,000 bus.; oats, 785,000,000 bus.; spring wheat, 115,000,000 bus., and spring wheat in western Canada, 215,000,000 bus. Our spring wheat estimates for both the United States and Canada are the same as a month ago. Heat and drought continued to damage the corn crop during most of August, especially so in sections that did not share in the good rains during the latter half of the month. Good rains fell mostly in the more favored crop condition sections of the belt.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 29.—The finish of August records in history the longest, driest, hottest summer on record on the N. American continent. The long distant weather forecast does not offer any relief except cooler. The only thing that looks like a cinch drop from here is "thermometers." They have been too high, otherwise hell would be that of as a summer resort. The fact that we are going into September under the present conditions makes an appalling outlook for a winter's feed supply in the way of pastures, kafir, milo, fodder supply of all kinds, livestock, water, vegetables, and most of all the critical outlook for fall wheat pastures—and the dwindling chances for a wheat crop next year.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Brookings, S. D., Aug. 24.—Brookings County seems to be the favored county of the state, having a fair small grain crop, a good hay crop and a small amount of corn. With the lack of rain during the growing season and the extreme heat, it is surprising that there was any crop at all. Barley is running as high as 40 to 45 bus. to the acre, and oats as high as 50 to 70 bus., but this tapers off to some fields where there is next to no yield at all. A wide spread of barley grades and barley coming in all the way from 32 pounds to 46 pounds; oats testing from 24 to 32 pounds. What corn there is will be in the lowland and there are some reports of fields that will make 25 bus. to the acre. A large amount of fields, however, are blank so far as corn is concerned. Corn is all dented at this time.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—Condition of corn Sept. 1 is estimated at 41.5% of normal compared with 46.8 last month and the Sept., 1923-32, average of 71.0. The lowest previous September condition was 43.5% in 1934. Low point in the seasonal progress of corn plant growth came at about mid-August, since which date slight improvement occurred in the better areas and decline ceased in most poor areas, except the Southwest. Corn production is estimated at 1,431,976,000 bus., compared with our estimate, as of Aug. 16, of 1,364,000,000 bus. All spring wheat yield per acre is estimated at 8.7 bus., indicating a production of 114,901,000 bus. Spring wheat maturity was unusually early and there was no loss from unfavorable harvest weather. Oats production is estimated at 823,000,000 bus. As in the case of spring wheat, there has been no change in conditions from a month ago, but a further correction has been necessary to account for an increased acreage not harvested because of government payments or cut for hay. We, however, can not justify a figure as low as the August official of 771,000,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 5.—Splendid rains over most of the state. Precipitation here this week 1.33 inches. Rainfall since August 1, 4.11 inches. Altho old corn is supposed to be about all out of the territory, some is offered every day. With new corn maturing rapidly it will not be many weeks before the old corn will be in competition with the new crop. Corn condition has improved during the past weeks due to good rains. The crop will be extremely uneven and spotted, caused by the record-breaking duration of heat and prolonged drouth, showery form of rainfall, time of planting, fertility and types of soil, quality of seed, upland or bottomland locations, and the extensive damage from insects, especially grasshoppers. Development of corn, except in the north, is far in advance of usual. In the southern two-thirds of the state much corn is now safe from frost and is drying rapidly. Reports now indicate many fair to good yields where thirty days ago the prospects were not very encouraging. Good rains in the past weeks were very beneficial to the soy bean crop. While there will be some low yields, many high yields will bring up the average, and we predict a normal bean crop. Some of the early planted beans are beginning to show yellow leaves.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26.—Indications still point to a very small crop of spring wheat and durum in the Northwest area. The only sections that are shipping to the terminals from the Dakotas are stations along the eastern border, with a few from northern North Dakota. A large share of the wheat is coming from western and northwestern Minnesota, or the area known as the Red River Valley. A good crop of spring wheat is being harvested and marketed in the Pacific Northwest states. Oats received at terminals have been rather light weight and most of the crop will be held for emergency feed on the farms. Barley receipts have been fairly heavy with fair to good quality; farmers are taking advantage of the high prices being paid for good malting barley.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—Condition of late corn was improved in rain areas, tho it is very uneven. Further damage from grasshoppers was reported. Late frost is now an important factor for maturity of much late corn in north and central counties. In the south part of the state corn was being cut for feed and silage to conserve what remains of the crop. Soybeans were benefited in rain areas and a prolonged season would be very helpful for further progress. Alfalfa cuttings, tho improved by the rains, were generally short. Pastures were freshened in areas, but need further moisture. Some clover hulling was in progress with light yield. Considerable plowing for winter wheat has been done in north and central counties, while dryness of the soil in the south and west has largely interfered. Water shortage in the latter areas has become more serious and rain is a very urgent need.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 31.—Conditions have constantly improved in Indiana. We have had two or three good rains a week and corn is doing wonderfully well. Farmers who four weeks ago said they would have not more than 10 to 20 bus. to the acre, are now predicting 40 to 75, with an occasional farmer saying he will produce 100 bus. to the acre. Fields a few weeks ago looked like there would be nothing on them, now ears are bending over. Pastures are reviving altho slowly, as grass was eaten so close to the ground and the drouth was so long. Our mammoth clover is the lightest yield we have had in a great many years. Some dealers are predicting we will have quite a little medium clover, but it won't come off until next month. We can't quite see how there will be anything like half of an average crop. Alfalfa is filling in splendid shape and there is a lot of it going to be cut for seed. No timothy to speak of. General supposition is we will have the biggest wheat acreage in Indiana we have had in years. Farmers are putting their ground in better shape, 90% of them using fertilizer and this year they are talking of increasing the fertilizer 50%, and there is quite a little liming going on.—Goodrich Bros Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Germany Fixes Prices

Fixed prices and strict government regulation of the grain trade will be continued in Germany during the 1936-37 marketing season, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere in Berlin. The German government's grain policy applies to wheat, rye, oats and barley.

For the beginning of the marketing season the price of wheat has been fixed at \$2.05 a bu.; rye, \$1.61 a bu.; barley, \$1.32 a bu.; and oats, \$0.91 a bu. These prices are to be increased monthly beginning September 1, until June 1937. The prices in all instances are lower than prices at the end of the 1936-37 season.

Strict regulation of grain deliveries to flour mills and of flour production, prices and distribution have been continued. The principal change in the government's grain policy for 1936-37 is the tightening of the control exercised over the purchase, sale, processing and distribution of feed grains.

Flour mills ground 455,506,871 bus. wheat during the crop year ending June 30, against 440,665,000 bus. during the preceding crop year, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Mills used 277.7 lbs. wheat to produce 196 lbs. flour and 83.7 lbs. offal.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31.—This city received 326,000 bus. Latvian rye, with more in transit.

Kennewick, Wash.—The record price, \$1.20 per bu., for wheat since 1928 was reported paid for two carloads of 16% protein grain Aug. 20. Some 14% protein wheat moved at \$1.16.—F. K. H.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.—Steamer Joseph P. Burke arrived Sunday with cargo of 415,000 bus. Canadian barley, unloading at C. M. St. P. & P. Elevator E. This is the third similar cargo in the last ten days.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 3.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 28 shows an increase of 11,766,231 bus. compared with the previous week and a decrease of 59,462,397 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1935. The visible supply, including 13,038,983 bus. in rail transit, was reported as 135,427,597 bus. compared with the revised figure of 123,661,366 bus. for the previous week and 194,889,994 bus. for the week ending Aug. 30, 1935. The last two do not include rail in transit wheat. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 18,309,313 bus., a net decrease of 1,241,281 bus. from the previous week.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3.—We believe that at least 65% of the Kansas crop has moved from the farm, or (based on our estimate of 130,000,000 bus.) about 84,500,000 bus. have been delivered from the farm. This figure does not appear high when we consider present stocks compared to the very low stocks—not only at terminals but at all interior points, at the beginning of this crop, and realize also that a large part of this crop moved into other markets in various directions. This would leave about 45,500,000 bus. on the farm. Allowing a figure of 25,000,000 bus. for feed and seed, we find we have left, to move from the farm, only 20,500,000 bus.—H. L. Robinson.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5.—Grain arrivals in this market have not increased as was expected by the strike of elevator labor at Minneapolis. The first effect of the shutdown noted some improvement, as country stuff in transit and held at diversion points was diverted to this market. After this had moved forward, arrivals fell off again, with country notified to stop marketing their grain. As grain could not be unloaded at Minneapolis buying flattened out and affected both markets. There is plenty of elevator space here to store grain, but the cost of loading and re-routing it again to Minneapolis is high, so shippers are asked to hold back their grain as much as possible, until the elevator companies and striking laborers can come to some agreement in settling the matter.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5.—After a decline of some weeks' duration Argentine flaxseed values have taken an upward turn during the past few days. European buying interest at present levels has become evident and from the United States there has been a steady demand. It is

rather significant that since prices for new crop seed have touched 14 pesos per 100 kilos at Buenos Aires, which is the Government minimum guaranty for flaxseed for the 1936 crop, sellers have been holding off. Of course, the Argentine Government's minimum guaranty for the new crop (if there is to be any minimum guaranty) will not be announced until November. As the Government has been quite successful in its guaranty operations during the present year, not only in linseed but also in wheat and corn, it is possible that there will be no reduction for 1937. Exports from River Plate ports this week are reported as 863,000 bus., bringing the year's total to 38,900,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Barley Grading at Milwaukee

The movement of the 1936 barley crop was several weeks earlier than usual due to the drouth which forced the early maturity of the crop. From the entire central states barley area we are receiving much barley of light test weight. The average test weight is 43.7 pounds, in comparison with 44.0 pounds in 1935 and 46.2 pounds in 1934. Receipts for the month of August will be considerably larger than usual due to the early movement of the crop. Approximately 10 per cent of the crop is grading No. 2 or better, 56.0 per cent is grading No. 3, and 30.0 per cent is grading No. 4.

For the crop of 1935, 15.0 per cent graded No. 2 or better, while 56.0 per cent graded No. 3. Only 6.0 per cent of the receipts contained dockage as compared with 8.0 per cent last year and 40.0 per cent in 1934.

The 1936 crop is very dry, having an average moisture content of 10.1 per cent. So far, 21.0 per cent of the receipts have met the specifications for the malting trade. The barley is exceptionally bright in appearance, but much of it is of light test weight, containing shriveled and undeveloped kernels. The factor of undersized kernels is an important grading factor this year. Much of the barley which is now grading No. 3 on test weight is prevented from coming within the malting grades due entirely to this factor. Practically all the barley now grading No. 4, which is represented as 30 per cent of the crop, is grading on test weight. No blight disease is present in this year's crop.—Chief Inspector Allen A. Breed.

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	184,143	32,314	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,855	.....	.....
Chicago	427,000	970,000	397,000	472,000
Duluth	266,353	144,574	78,987	134,007
Ft. William	633,393	122,175	849,949	68,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	76,500	121,500	64,500	61,500
Kansas City	40,500	67,500	25,500	46,500
Milwaukee	29,715	9,905	20,080	23,845
Minneapolis	7,729,550	954,240	626,120	298,200
Omaha	176,400	133,000	127,290	74,260
St. Joseph	60,000	9,000	10,500	.....
Superior	152,458	144,113	57,633	50,016
Toledo	37,200	19,200	30,555	9,645
Wichita	5,200	.....	1,300	.....

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	58,511	29,191	.....	.....
Boston	14,500	52,850	.....	.....
Chicago	2,942,000	6,894,000	1,105,000	1,060,000
Duluth	808,151	2,059,164	40,249	198,638
Ft. William	836,101	178,060	674,041	396,469
Ft. Worth	110,000	468,000	20,000	8,000
Hutchinson	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Ind'polis	744,000	942,000	390,000	554,000
Kan. City	388,000	1,372,000	148,000	144,000
Milwaukee	83,620	881,400	26,600	161,500
Min'polis	4,793,820	11,776,010	1,142,720	2,169,320
Omaha	1,520,000	3,338,000	1,121,895	196,600
St. Joseph	548,000	1,016,000	104,000	54,000
Superior	492,211	2,234,583	18,687	185,000
Toledo	1,031,150	416,150	298,635	161,345
Wichita	27,000	16,500	7,500	1,500

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	470,542	1,403,301	.....	.....
Chicago	3,884,000	6,434,000	3,353,000	1,555,000
Duluth	7,251,085	2,883,674	3,357,606	1,562,084
Ft. Wil'm	18,059,805	13,900,486	19,208,853	37,933,445
Ft. Worth	1,118,600	1,503,600	270,200	78,400
Hutchins'n	1,455,300	1,578,150	.....	.....
Ind'polis	500,000	2,496,000	299,000	524,000
Kan. City	6,393,600	14,731,200	3,203,555	2,272,380
Milwaukee	1,088,780	1,315,755	1,605,075	839,895
Min'polis	7,035,880	8,058,700	2,054,790	2,864,100
Omaha	2,268,800	5,493,299	1,725,891	1,337,000
St. Joseph	622,400	1,726,400	678,400	1,112,000
Superior	1,792,661	1,679,032	2,626,663	643,587
Toledo	1,498,396	6,103,575	1,100,960	532,890
Wichita	1,489,500	2,550,000	1,060,500	1,089,000

Treating Wheat for Stinking Smut

Altho stinking smut of wheat is not as widespread throughout the state as several years ago because of the thousands of Indiana farmers who used preventive seed treatments last year, infestations have been noticed in a few wheat fields in most counties of the state, which tend to keep the disease alive and spread it, according to Dr. C. T. Gregory, extension botanist of Purdue University, who advises treatment of seed this fall if there is any possibility of it being infested with this smut. Infected wheat separators were cited by the specialist as an excellent contaminative means, affecting the seed wheat.

There are two recommended treatments either of which will kill the smut and which cost about three cents a bushel for the materials.

The copper carbonate treatment consists of thoroly mixing two ounces of the special wheat-treating copper carbonate with each bushel of seed. This must be done in some sort of revolving, closed container in which the wheat and dust are mixed for about two minutes. After the treatment the wheat is sacked and left in a dry place till ready to plant. The operator must be careful not to inhale the dust and should wear a dust mask or cover the nose and mouth with a damp cloth or sponge.

Ethyl mercury phosphate (New Improved Ceresan) is another effective treating dust. It is used at the rate of one-half ounce per bushel of wheat. It can be mixed in a revolving container or it may be mixed by shoveling the wheat and dust together. After the treatment the wheat must be left in a confined place for at least twenty-four hours, or longer if desired. This may be accomplished by covering the pile of wheat with sacks or tarpaulin or by sacking it immediately after treatment. As in the case of the copper carbonate, the operator must take precautions not to inhale the dust.

More wheat should not be treated than will be needed, since this treated wheat should not be used for feeding purposes. This is particularly true of the Ceresan treatment. Copper carbonate treated wheat has been fed to livestock with no harmful effects, Dr. Gregory states.

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	18,525	12,336	.....	.....
Boston	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	2,582,000	247,000	278,000	128,000
Duluth	2,023,227	595,202	1,141,597	468,880
Ft. W'm	3,991,663	319,664	1,877,204	274,459
Ft. Worth	32,000	20,800	11,200	.....
Hutchinson	3,200	3,200	.....	.....
Kan. City	150,400	254,400	28,800	102,400
Milw'kee	4,965,997	1,461,184	850,900	241,200
Min'polis	7,265,500	5,483,700	5,030,940	1,793,200
Omaha	408,000	667,200	247,612	218,688
St. Joseph	21,000	12,250	1,750	10,500
Superior	852,397	358,221	483,673	204,773
Toledo	37,200	24,000	7,400	.....
Wichita	1,300	1,300	.....	.....

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	99,536	274,847	.....	.....
Boston	600	679,319	.....	.....
Chicago	5,360,000	1,735,000	3,010,000	802,000
Duluth	142,372	1,074	140,496	.....
Ft. William	.....	1,197	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	457,500	244,500	169,500	52,500
Ind'polis	2,304,000	1,258,000	1,438,000	868,000
Kan. City	1,110,000	597,000	399,000	348,000
Milwaukee	770,350	412,300	106,600	81,900
Minneapolis	725,630	292,500	416,500	491,900
Omaha	1,297,800	296,800	827,030	372,673
St. Joseph	292,500	133,500	141,000	57,000
Superior	84,461	3,928	55,125	.....
Toledo	260,000	36,250	48,170	49,985
Wichita	3,900	10,100	1,300	.....

The Robinson-Patman Act Its Highlights and Difficulties

By P. K. SEIDMAN of Seidman & Seidman

On June 19, 1936, business was chartered for a new course under the auspices of the Robinson-Patman Act. The ship quickly floundered and is now literally and figuratively all at sea. The hows, whys and wherefores of the Act are admittedly difficult of answer, especially in view of the far-reaching consequences that are involved.

The legislative plan to prevent price discriminations and monopolies started with the enactment, forty-six years ago (July 2, 1890), of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and was the direct result of the battle between large and small producers. It took twenty-four years of experience to demonstrate that the Sherman Act alone was inadequate to accomplish its purpose. There were additional regulatory measure passed known as the Federal Trade Commission Act (Sept. 26, 1914) and the Clayton Act (Oct. 15, 1914). The desired reform had thus been supposedly accomplished and business was placed under the watchful eye of the Federal Trade Commission. With the onslaught of the depression came NRA (Aug. 10, 1933). The Supreme Court, however, knocked that out and we were status quo again. The failure of NRA to "stick" was indubitably responsible for the Act under discussion.

The Clayton Act made it unlawful "to discriminate in price between different purchasers . . . when the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." In the one case (*Van Camp v. American Can*) decided by the Supreme Court in 1929, it was held that a 20 per cent discount over existing prices was a marked discrimination in price, tending "to substantially lessen competition." It did not follow that a moderate difference in price would have such effect. At any rate, there was not ushered in any widespread change in day to day selling methods.

The Robinson-Patman Act seeks to give the Clayton Act more "kick." There is a tightening of the definition of "price discrimination" and the consequences of violation. The latter run in two directions. There is a "civil" section, violation of which is actionable in the form of a "cease and desist" order by the Federal Trade Commission, and a "criminal" section, which subjects the violator to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment. The same offense may entail both civil and criminal penalties. Besides, any person injured can get treble damages. Obviously, therefore, this Act cannot be laughed away.

The Act has too many ambiguities to try, with any feeling of security, to analyze it. Especially is this true since the enforcement agency (Federal Trade Commission) is now struggling with the interpretation. The best we can hope to accomplish at this time is to touch on some of the high spots and consider their implications a bit.

Provisions: To start with, the heart of the Act may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. All persons who buy or sell commodities in interstate commerce are subject to the prohibition and penalties of the Act. Commodities embrace all those that are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States and its territories.

2. The Act declares it to be unlawful (a) for a seller to discriminate in price between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality, or (b) for a customer knowingly to induce such discrimination, where the effect

may be substantially to lessen competition. The criminal elements enter in knowingly participating as buyer or seller in a price discrimination that is designed or tends to blight the competition that the buyer or seller, or their customers, would otherwise have. Sales at a discriminating price, deliberately calculated to eliminate the competitor of the seller or buyer, furnish a glaring example for the invocation of this provision.

3. This price discrimination clause has, like most laws, a train of exceptions. Here are the important ones:

- (a) The sale of large quantities at a lower price unit than that established for smaller quantities, is permissible, but the differential must be premised solely on the difference in cost of dealing with quantity sales.
- (b) Price differentials and discounts may also be made by reason of factors other than quantities, such as "differing methods" of selling or delivering, again provided the differentials are supported by differences in cost (or as the Act says, not in excess of "due allowance" for cost differentials).
- (c) Price changes may be made to reflect changing market or marketability conditions, such as distress sales under court order, imminent deterioration of perishable goods, discontinuance of business, etc.
- (d) A "good faith" clause makes it possible for a seller to meet an equally low price of a competitor.

4. The exception for quantity discounts in turn has an exception, namely, where the Federal Trade Commission finds that available purchasers are so few that the differentials become discriminatory and promote monopoly.

5. To prevent beating the price feature, it is declared unlawful to pay brokerage or to make advertising allowances or to pay for services or facilities furnished by selected customers in connection with the processing, handling or sale of the commodity, or to provide them with special services not accorded to all purchasers on proportionately equal terms.

6. The inhibitions run generally against both buyer and seller, and it is specifically provided that a purchaser is in violation of the law, if he receives a commission or allowance that in effect is a price rebate.

7. The Act levies no tax of any kind, nor does it require the filing of any reports with the Federal Trade Commission. It is not a price-fixing measure, nor is it designed to require the maintenance of the resale price.

The foregoing is far from a complete analysis, but it brings to light these important factors: The Act neither requires nor compels the granting of differentials of any sort. It leaves anyone who wishes to do so, entirely free to sell to all customers at the same price regardless of differences in cost, or to grant such differentials as are justified by differences in cost. While sellers may not discriminate, they may charge different prices in different communities to persons who are not competitors. The seller may give advertising allowances to stimulate trade in one community but this does not require him to give an identical or a proportional advertising allowance to a customer in another community who is not in competition. Discriminations without limit are permitted when made in good faith to meet competition. Furthermore, sales abroad are not affected by the Act.

Perhaps we are now armed with a sufficient

acquaintance with the content of the Act to examine some of the economic pros and cons.

The proponents envision the Act as an insurer of fair competition and the means of giving the smaller fellow some place, if not a better place, in the sun. As to the desirability of these objectives, it is not likely that sharp issue can be drawn. The field of controversy is whether the Act, as drawn, provides in practical fashion the means of securing the well-nigh universally sought goal.

An obstacle looms at the outset in the glittering generalities on which the Act rests its entire weight. "Differing methods," "like grade and quality," "due allowance" for differentials, etc., can be as amiably expansive or narrow, depending on the attitude of the interpreter. This generally means "fight" and litigation.

More important, however, is that a good deal hinges on that cute little word "costs." For a mono-syllable, it can certainly provoke a good deal of uncertainty and strife. Accountants have been battling it out for years, with both sides still in the lead, and the prospect that it will thus wind up. The cost provisions in NRA codes brought this home very clearly. It is difficult therefore to believe that, except in flagrant cases, the drastic penalties of the law will or can be harnessed to different interpretations of accounting theory that has rooters on both sides.

Aside from these more or less technical matters, serious question has been raised in many sources whether the Act, instead of promoting fair competition, may bring on just the opposite result. The freight situation, and the right to absorb part of the freight or make additions to it, is one fraught with delicacy and the possibilities of upsetting the distributing processes. Then again, the Act being an attempt at standardizing aspects of human nature that refuse to be, or perhaps cannot be, herded under our economy, all sorts of freakish but permissibly circumventive transactions may be contrived. New vistas may also possibly arise for racketeering.

Aside from these inherent aspects, there is considerable doubt whether the Act can be properly enforced, first, because special funds were not provided for additional staff requirements, and second, because enforcement depends on the amount of rather unobtainable proof available to others. In the latter regard, it is hardly to be expected that infractions of the regulations will be broadcast by violators. On the other hand, it should be noted that contrary to the accepted common law principle that places the burden of proof always on the accuser, in the Federal Trade Commission proceedings that will here be involved, the burden is on the accused and he must prove his innocence.

Course of Procedure: For better or for worse, the important thing is that the statute is on the books, and business must respect it, or chance the consequences. Prudence would seem to dictate procedure geared along the following lines:

The maintenance of a sound cost system as the supporting basis for differentials, and the means of successfully resisting unwarranted attack.

Adherence to a price and general distribution policy that in good faith attempts to comport with the spirit of the Act.

Active reference to trade ass'ns and legal counsel in case of doubt.

A vast change in fundamental business philosophy has taken place in the legislated market-place. In the old days, the ruling principle was "let the buyer beware." NRA, with its price covenants in codes, transformed this into "let the seller beware." Now, thru the Robinson-Patman Act, both theories are merged in the middle-of-the-road combination of "let the buyer and seller beware." It will be interesting to see whether the new formula makes for economic progress under the form in which the Act applies it.

Grain Carriers

The Norris Grain Co. has added six vessels to its Great Lakes fleet.

The boat rate on wheat, Duluth to Buffalo dipped $\frac{1}{4}$ c down to a flat 2c, due to some slackening in the ore carrying trade which put some boats on the market for grain.—F. G. C.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 39,806 cars during the week ending Aug. 22, against 40,457 during the like week of 1935, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

In 27340, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. v. Santa Fe, Examiner J. J. Crowley proposes dismissal of the complaint, finding charges on wheat from Kansas to West Plains, Mo., not unreasonable.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Associated Country Elevators has asked the Missouri Highway Department to extend its road survey to collect information that will lead to a fair basis of taxing motor trucks.

Cornwall, Ont.—Navigation of the Cornwall Canal was tied up 48 hours when the grain carrying steamer Hastings of the Canada Steamship Lines crashed into the east gates of the lock and tore them from the wall.

Washington, D. C.—A hearing will be held Sept. 16 by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to qualification of employees of common and contract carriers by motor vehicle, and the general subject of safety of operation and equipment.

To meet the competition of the co-ordinated truck and rail service of the Great Western the Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 26 granted the Chicago-Minneapolis lines permission to quote a rate of 35c per 100 lbs. on merchandise.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 its order in respect of the prescription of rates of 41c from Laurel and 43c from Billings, Mont., on grain to Seattle-Portland, present rates of 39c and 40.5c continuing in effect.

In 16299 the carriers are authorized to establish rates on hay and straw from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., on the basis prescribed in Merchants Exchange of St. Louis v. M. K. & T., 210 I. C. C. 531 and to maintain higher rates between intermediate points.

No emergency charge will be assessed on flaxseed on shipments originating and unloading within the State of Minnesota, after Aug. 22, 1936, according to a ruling set down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which assented to the finding by the state commission that the intrastate exemption would place no undue burden on interstate traffic.—F. G. C.

Austin, Tex.—The ports of Houston, Galveston and Texas City have filed a petition with the Texas Railroad Commission asking for reduced emergency rail freights on all kinds of freight in carload lots to stations on the Texas & Pacific and Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas west of the Louisiana-Texas boundary to and including Dallas and Fort Worth.

The Illinois Freight Ass'n when it meets Sept. 9 will consider the proposal in docket 5741-3 for reduced ex-lake rates on grain from Chicago to Peoria, Pekin, East St. Louis and St. Louis. The proposed rates are to apply on whole grain; wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, oats and rye and also on unground screenings from these grains. The present ex-lake rate to Peoria and Pekin is 8 cents with a rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents proposed. The domestic rate from Chicago to East St.

Louis and St. Louis is $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents and a rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents is proposed.

The Transportation Conference recently made public its poll of 666 business organizations, of which 633 strongly indorsed continuation of private ownership of the railroads, fearing extension of government bureaucracy and dilatory and inefficient transportation, increase in the public debt and loss of taxes to county, state and municipal governments.

In 16096 the carriers are authorized to establish rates of 39.5c on clean rice from Arkansas and 42.5c from Louisiana and Texas to Battle Creek, Mich. Also by way of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. lower rates are authorized on clean rice to intermediate points on rail lines from Baton Rouge and New Orleans to Cincinnati, O., and Battle Creek.

Birmingham, Ala.—O. L. Bunn, general mgr. of the Birmingham Traffic Ass'n, states that shippers of grain and grain products will protest the granting of the petition of the Alabama railroads asking for cancellation of the rule governing intrastate rates, and permission to publish new rates on the basis of the 10th class for carloads and a rate 5 to 10 cents higher than existing rates on less than car lots.

Kansas City switching charges will be reduced to 1c per 100 lbs., plus an emergency charge of 10%, all grains between industries within the switching confines of Greater Kansas City. The present rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per cwt., plus the emergency charge. The lowered rate will apply on all grain now in store in local elevators and will be effective until June 30, 1937. Representatives of the Board of Trade and the millers were promised the reduction at a meeting with the executives of the western trunk lines Aug. 26 at Chicago.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways have agreed to one-third reductions in freight rates on cattle and feed as a relief measure to farmers and ranchers in the drouth-stricken sections of southern Alberta, contingent upon the Federal and provincial governments assuming the other two-thirds. If the railways reduce rates by a third, the Federal Government pays a third and the provincial government assumes cost of the other third, shipments of cattle and feed will not cost the farmers or ranchers anything.

Drouth relief reduced freight rates on hay and coarse roughage have been extended from Union Pacific points in Washington and Oregon to points in Montana and North Dakota and from points on the Southern Pacific north of Alturas, Cal., to points along the Milwaukee in Montana and North Dakota. The two-thirds rate on linseed meal or cake and on soybean meal or cake, which became effective on shipments to portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana on Aug. 21, has now been extended to in-between points in Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The Illinois Central has requested the Southern Freight Ass'n to make the following rates on imported corn: From Gulf ports to Memphis, a proportional rate of 12c per 100 lbs., subject to the added revenue from reshipping yielding a minimum of 25c. From Gulf ports to Cairo, a proportional rate of $15\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs. subject to a minimum of 30c. From Gulf ports to St. Louis and East St. Louis, $18\frac{3}{4}$ c per 100 lbs. subject to a minimum of 30c. These rates are to include switching but not elevation. The Federal Barge Lines has set up rates on imported corn as follows: From New Orleans to Memphis, 10.2c per 100 lbs.; to Cairo, 13.2c; to St. Louis, 15.6c; to Peoria, 19.6c; to Chicago, 20.8c; to Minneapolis, 24.7c; to Kansas City, 20.6c.

Des Moines, Ia.—Uniform intrastate rates on grain effective Oct. 1 have been ordered by

the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners. The old rates have been in effect since Jan. 1, 1932. The new rates make no distinction as between wheat and coarse grains such as corn, oats, rye and barley and bring the schedule into conformity with similar rates on interstate shipments set up by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Starting at seven cents per 100 pounds for a haul up to twenty miles, the new schedule with intermediate graduations not included, follows: For fifty miles, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, seventy-five miles, 10 cents; 100 miles, 11 cents; 125 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 150 miles, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 175 miles, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 200 miles, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 250 miles 17 cents; 300 miles, 19 cents; 350 miles, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 400 miles, 22 cents; 450 miles, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 500 miles, 25 cents.

Chicago, Ill.—The Western Ass'n of Railway Executives at a meeting Sept. 4 agreed to give the state of Kansas reduced rates on feed as requested by Governor Landon, but only on such shipments as are passed by a drouth relief com'te and to farmers only. On feedstuffs there will be flat reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on movements originating in all parts of the country. The only grains excepted from the reduction are wheat and rye. All other animal feeds are included, among them, corn, hay, oats, alfalfa, cottonseed oil, soy bean products and linseed meal. Rate reductions were held to feeds largely used for animal feeding so that grains used principally for human consumption would not be diverted to animal use. This provision is expected to increase wheat shipments to the grain markets from regions where the grain might otherwise be used to feed animals.

In No. 25254 rates on sweet clover seed have been found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unreasonable on complaint of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Dakota Feed & Seed Co., and Farmers Seed & Nursery Co. From points in Minnesota and the Dakotas to western trunk line and official classification territories and Tennessee and Kentucky rates are unreasonable to the extent they exceed to points in western trunk line territory class D rates, minimum 40,000 pounds, and to points in other involved territories to the extent they may exceed class D rates to Chicago, Peoria and Mississippi River crossings plus the rates beyond in effect prior to Oct. 15, 1934, subject, however, to the maintenance of an alternative basis of 27.5 per cent of the concurrently maintained first class rates, minimum 30,000 pounds; to points in western trunk line territory, and to points in other involved territories to the extent they may exceed the before mentioned 27.5 per cent basis to Chicago, Peoria and Mississippi River crossings plus the rates beyond.

The Roumanian government has suspended export permits for wheat after granting permission for exportation of 27,800,000 bus. The bulk of this wheat is earmarked for the Continent. Last month the government announced that it would pay an export bounty of 1c a bu, compared with $19\frac{1}{2}$ c last year. The definite statement that the government was to continue paying a bounty on exports helped to stimulate trade.

The 1936 wheat crop of the Danube Basin is officially estimated at 359,000,000 bushels as compared with 302,000,000 bushels in 1935 and with the average for the preceding five years of 312,000,000 bushels annually, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Belgrade office. Including the commercial carry-over on July 1 of approximately 9,000,000 bushels, the exportable surplus for the 1936-37 marketing year is estimated at 97,000,000 bushels. If actually exported this would be the largest annual export surplus from these countries on record. It compares with 23,000,000 bushels exported in 1935-36 and with the average of 39,000,000 bushels for the five years ended with the 1934-35 marketing year.

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By P. K. SEIDMAN of Seidman & Seidman

On June 19, 1936, business was chartered for a new course under the auspices of the Robinson-Patman Act. The ship quickly floundered and is now literally and figuratively all at sea. The hows, whys and wherefores of the Act are admittedly difficult of answer, especially in view of the far-reaching consequences that are involved.

The legislative plan to prevent price discriminations and monopolies started with the enactment, forty-six years ago (July 2, 1890), of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and was the direct result of the battle between large and small producers. It took twenty-four years of experience to demonstrate that the Sherman Act alone was inadequate to accomplish its purpose. There were additional regulatory measure passed known as the Federal Trade Commission Act (Sept. 26, 1914) and the Clayton Act (Oct. 15, 1914). The desired reform had thus been supposedly accomplished and business was placed under the watchful eye of the Federal Trade Commission. With the onslaught of the depression came NRA (Aug. 10, 1933). The Supreme Court, however, knocked that out and we were status quo again. The failure of NRA to "stick" was indubitably responsible for the Act under discussion.

The Clayton Act made it unlawful "to discriminate in price between different purchasers . . . when the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." In the one case (*Van Camp v. American Can*) decided by the Supreme Court in 1929, it was held that a 20 per cent discount over existing prices was a marked discrimination in price, tending "to substantially lessen competition." It did not follow that a moderate difference in price would have such effect. At any rate, there was not ushered in any widespread change in day to day selling methods.

The Robinson-Patman Act seeks to give the Clayton Act more "kick." There is a tightening of the definition of "price discrimination" and the consequences of violation. The latter run in two directions. There is a "civil" section, violation of which is actionable in the form of a "cease and desist" order by the Federal Trade Commission, and a "criminal" section, which subjects the violator to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment. The same offense may entail both civil and criminal penalties. Besides, any person injured can get treble damages. Obviously, therefore, this Act cannot be laughed away.

The Act has too many ambiguities to try, with any feeling of security, to analyze it. Especially is this true since the enforcement agency (Federal Trade Commission) is now struggling with the interpretation. The best we can hope to accomplish at this time is to touch on some of the high spots and consider their implications a bit.

Provisions: To start with, the heart of the Act may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. All persons who buy or sell commodities in interstate commerce are subject to the prohibition and penalties of the Act. Commodities embrace all those that are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States and its territories.

2. The Act declares it to be unlawful (a) for a seller to discriminate in price between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality, or (b) for a customer knowingly to induce such discrimination, where the effect

may be substantially to lessen competition. The criminal elements enter in knowingly participating as buyer or seller in a price discrimination that is designed or tends to blight the competition that the buyer or seller, or their customers, would otherwise have. Sales at a discriminating price, deliberately calculated to eliminate the competitor of the seller or buyer, furnish a glaring example for the invocation of this provision.

3. This price discrimination clause has, like most laws, a train of exceptions. Here are the important ones:

- (a) The sale of large quantities at a lower price unit than that established for smaller quantities, is permissible, but the differential must be premised solely on the difference in cost of dealing with quantity sales.
- (b) Price differentials and discounts may also be made by reason of factors other than quantities, such as "differing methods" of selling or delivering, again provided the differentials are supported by differences in cost (or as the Act says, not in excess of "due allowance" for cost differentials).
- (c) Price changes may be made to reflect changing market or marketability conditions, such as distress sales under court order, imminent deterioration of perishable goods, discontinuance of business, etc.
- (d) A "good faith" clause makes it possible for a seller to meet an equally low price of a competitor.

4. The exception for quantity discounts in turn has an exception, namely, where the Federal Trade Commission finds that available purchasers are so few that the differentials become discriminatory and promote monopoly.

5. To prevent beating the price feature, it is declared unlawful to pay brokerage or to make advertising allowances or to pay for services or facilities furnished by selected customers in connection with the processing, handling or sale of the commodity, or to provide them with special services not accorded to all purchasers on proportionately equal terms.

6. The inhibitions run generally against both buyer and seller, and it is specifically provided that a purchaser is in violation of the law, if he receives a commission or allowance that in effect is a price rebate.

7. The Act levies no tax of any kind, nor does it require the filing of any reports with the Federal Trade Commission. It is not a price-fixing measure, nor is it designed to require the maintenance of the resale price.

The foregoing is far from a complete analysis, but it brings to light these important factors: The Act neither requires nor compels the granting of differentials of any sort. It leaves anyone who wishes to do so, entirely free to sell to all customers at the same price regardless of differences in cost, or to grant such differentials as are justified by differences in cost. While sellers may not discriminate, they may charge different prices in different communities to persons who are not competitors. The seller may give advertising allowances to stimulate trade in one community but this does not require him to give an identical or a proportional advertising allowance to a customer in another community who is not in competition. Discriminations without limit are permitted when made in good faith to meet competition. Furthermore, sales abroad are not affected by the Act.

Perhaps we are now armed with a sufficient

acquaintance with the content of the Act to examine some of the economic pros and cons.

The proponents envision the Act as an insurer of fair competition and the means of giving the smaller fellow some place, if not a better place, in the sun. As to the desirability of these objectives, it is not likely that sharp issue can be drawn. The field of controversy is whether the Act, as drawn, provides in practical fashion the means of securing the well-nigh universally sought goal.

An obstacle looms at the outset in the glittering generalities on which the Act rests its entire weight. "Differing methods," "like grade and quality," "due allowance" for differentials, etc., can be as amiably expansive or narrow, depending on the attitude of the interpreter. This generally means "fight" and litigation.

More important, however, is that a good deal hinges on that cute little word "costs." For a mono-syllable, it can certainly provoke a good deal of uncertainty and strife. Accountants have been battling it out for years, with both sides still in the lead, and the prospect that it will thus wind up. The cost provisions in NRA codes brought this home very clearly. It is difficult therefore to believe that, except in flagrant cases, the drastic penalties of the law will or can be harnessed to different interpretations of accounting theory that has rooters on both sides.

Aside from these more or less technical matters, serious question has been raised in many sources whether the Act, instead of promoting fair competition, may bring on just the opposite result. The freight situation, and the right to absorb part of the freight or make additions to it, is one fraught with delicacy and the possibilities of upsetting the distributing processes. Then again, the Act being an attempt at standardizing aspects of human nature that refuse to be, or perhaps cannot be, herded under our economy, all sorts of freakish but permissibly circumventive transactions may be contrived. New vistas may also possibly arise for racketeering.

Aside from these inherent aspects, there is considerable doubt whether the Act can be properly enforced, first, because special funds were not provided for additional staff requirements, and second, because enforcement depends on the amount of rather unobtainable proof available to others. In the latter regard, it is hardly to be expected that infractions of the regulations will be broadcast by violators. On the other hand, it should be noted that contrary to the accepted common law principle that places the burden of proof always on the accuser, in the Federal Trade Commission proceedings that will here be involved, the burden is on the accused and he must prove his innocence.

Course of Procedure: For better or for worse, the important thing is that the statute is on the books, and business must respect it, or chance the consequences. Prudence would seem to dictate procedure geared along the following lines:

The maintenance of a sound cost system as the supporting basis for differentials, and the means of successfully resisting unwarranted attack.

Adherence to a price and general distribution policy that in good faith attempts to comport with the spirit of the Act.

Active reference to trade ass'ns and legal counsel in case of doubt.

A vast change in fundamental business philosophy has taken place in the legislated market-place. In the old days, the ruling principle was "let the buyer beware." NRA, with its price covenants in codes, transformed this into "let the seller beware." Now, thru the Robinson-Patman Act, both theories are merged in the middle-of-the-road combination of "let the buyer and seller beware." It will be interesting to see whether the new formula makes for economic progress under the form in which the Act applies it.

Grain Carriers

The Norris Grain Co. has added six vessels to its Great Lakes fleet.

The boat rate on wheat, Duluth to Buffalo dipped $\frac{1}{4}$ c down to a flat 2c, due to some slackening in the ore carrying trade which put some boats on the market for grain.—F. G. C.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 39,806 cars during the week ending Aug. 22, against 40,457 during the like week of 1935, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

In 27340, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. v. Santa Fe, Examiner J. J. Crowley proposes dismissal of the complaint, finding charges on wheat from Kansas to West Plains, Mo., not unreasonable.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Associated Country Elevators has asked the Missouri Highway Department to extend its road survey to collect information that will lead to a fair basis of taxing motor trucks.

Cornwall, Ont.—Navigation of the Cornwall Canal was tied up 48 hours when the grain carrying steamer Hastings of the Canada Steamship Lines crashed into the east gates of the lock and tore them from the wall.

Washington, D. C.—A hearing will be held Sept. 16 by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to qualification of employees of common and contract carriers by motor vehicle, and the general subject of safety of operation and equipment.

To meet the competition of the co-ordinated truck and rail service of the Great Western the Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 26 granted the Chicago-Minneapolis lines permission to quote a rate of 35c per 100 lbs. on merchandise.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 its order in respect of the prescription of rates of 41c from Laurel and 43c from Billings, Mont., on grain to Seattle-Portland, present rates of 39c and 40.5c continuing in effect.

In 16299 the carriers are authorized to establish rates on hay and straw from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., on the basis prescribed in Merchants Exchange of St. Louis v. M. K. & T., 210 I. C. C. 531 and to maintain higher rates between intermediate points.

No emergency charge will be assessed on flaxseed on shipments originating and unloading within the State of Minnesota, after Aug. 22, 1936, according to a ruling set down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which assented to the finding by the state commission that the intrastate exemption would place no undue burden on interstate traffic.—F. G. C.

Austin, Tex.—The ports of Houston, Galveston and Texas City have filed a petition with the Texas Railroad Commission asking for reduced emergency rail freights on all kinds of freight in carload lots to stations on the Texas & Pacific and Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas west of the Louisiana-Texas boundary to and including Dallas and Fort Worth.

The Illinois Freight Ass'n when it meets Sept. 9 will consider the proposal in docket 5741-3 for reduced ex-lake rates on grain from Chicago to Peoria, Pekin, East St. Louis and St. Louis. The proposed rates are to apply on whole grain; wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, oats and rye and also on unground screenings from these grains. The present ex-lake rate to Peoria and Pekin is 8 cents with a rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents proposed. The domestic rate from Chicago to East St.

Louis and St. Louis is $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents and a rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents is proposed.

The Transportation Conference recently made public its poll of 666 business organizations, of which 633 strongly indorsed continuation of private ownership of the railroads, fearing extension of government bureaucracy and dilatory and inefficient transportation, increase in the public debt and loss of taxes to county, state and municipal governments.

In 16096 the carriers are authorized to establish rates of 39.5c on clean rice from Arkansas and 42.5c from Louisiana and Texas to Battle Creek, Mich. Also by way of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. lower rates are authorized on clean rice to intermediate points on rail lines from Baton Rouge and New Orleans to Cincinnati, O., and Battle Creek.

Birmingham, Ala.—O. L. Bunn, general mgr. of the Birmingham Traffic Ass'n, states that shippers of grain and grain products will protest the granting of the petition of the Alabama railroads asking for cancellation of the rule governing intrastate rates, and permission to publish new rates on the basis of the 10th class for carloads and a rate 5 to 10 cents higher than existing rates on less than car lots.

Kansas City switching charges will be reduced to 1c per 100 lbs., plus an emergency charge of 10%, all grains between industries within the switching confines of Greater Kansas City. The present rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per cwt., plus the emergency charge. The lowered rate will apply on all grain now in store in local elevators and will be effective until June 30, 1937. Representatives of the Board of Trade and the millers were promised the reduction at a meeting with the executives of the western trunk lines Aug. 26 at Chicago.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways have agreed to one-third reductions in freight rates on cattle and feed as a relief measure to farmers and ranchers in the drouth-stricken sections of southern Alberta, contingent upon the Federal and provincial governments assuming the other two-thirds. If the railways reduce rates by a third, the Federal Government pays a third and the provincial government assumes cost of the other third, shipments of cattle and feed will not cost the farmers or ranchers anything.

Drouth relief reduced freight rates on hay and coarse roughage have been extended from Union Pacific points in Washington and Oregon to points in Montana and North Dakota and from points on the Southern Pacific north of Alturas, Cal., to points along the Milwaukee in Montana and North Dakota. The two-thirds rate on linseed meal or cake and on soybean meal or cake, which became effective on shipments to portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana on Aug. 21, has now been extended to in-between points in Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The Illinois Central has requested the Southern Freight Ass'n to make the following rates on imported corn: From Gulf ports to Memphis, a proportional rate of 12c per 100 lbs., subject to the added revenue from reshipping yielding a minimum of 25c. From Gulf ports to Cairo, a proportional rate of $15\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs. subject to a minimum of 30c. From Gulf ports to St. Louis and East St. Louis, $18\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs. subject to a minimum of 30c. These rates are to include switching but not elevation. The Federal Barge Lines has set up rates on imported corn as follows: From New Orleans to Memphis, 10.2c per 100 lbs.; to Cairo, 13.2c; to St. Louis, 15.6c; to Peoria, 19.6c; to Chicago, 20.8c; to Minneapolis, 24.7c; to Kansas City, 20.6c.

Des Moines, Ia.—Uniform intrastate rates on grain effective Oct. 1 have been ordered by

the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners. The old rates have been in effect since Jan. 1, 1932. The new rates make no distinction as between wheat and coarse grains such as corn, oats, rye and barley and bring the schedule into conformity with similar rates on interstate shipments set up by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Starting at seven cents per 100 pounds for a haul up to twenty miles, the new schedule with intermediate graduations not included, follows: For fifty miles, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, seventy-five miles, 10 cents; 100 miles, 11 cents; 125 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 150 miles, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 175 miles, $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 200 miles, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 250 miles 17 cents; 300 miles, 19 cents; 350 miles, $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 400 miles, 22 cents; 450 miles, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 500 miles, 25 cents.

Chicago, Ill.—The Western Ass'n of Railway Executives at a meeting Sept. 4 agreed to give the state of Kansas reduced rates on feed as requested by Governor Landon, but only on such shipments as are passed by a drouth relief com'te and to farmers only. On feedstuffs there will be flat reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on movements originating in all parts of the country. The only grains excepted from the reduction are wheat and rye. All other animal feeds are included, among them, corn, hay, oats, alfalfa, cottonseed oil, soy bean products and linseed meal. Rate reductions were held to feeds largely used for animal feeding so that grains used principally for human consumption would not be diverted to animal use. This provision is expected to increase wheat shipments to the grain markets from regions where the grain might otherwise be used to feed animals.

In No. 25254 rates on sweet clover seed have been found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unreasonable on complaint of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Dakota Feed & Seed Co., and Farmers Seed & Nursery Co. From points in Minnesota and the Dakotas to western trunk line and official classification territories and Tennessee and Kentucky rates are unreasonable to the extent they exceed to points in western trunk line territory class D rates, minimum 40,000 pounds, and to points in other involved territories to the extent they may exceed class D rates to Chicago, Peoria and Mississippi River crossings plus the rates beyond in effect prior to Oct. 15, 1934, subject, however, to the maintenance of an alternative basis of 27.5 per cent of the concurrently maintained first class rates, minimum 30,000 pounds; to points in western trunk line territory, and to points in other involved territories to the extent they may exceed the before mentioned 27.5 per cent basis to Chicago, Peoria and Mississippi River crossings plus the rates beyond.

The Roumanian government has suspended export permits for wheat after granting permission for exportation of 27,800,000 bus. The bulk of this wheat is earmarked for the Continent. Last month the government announced that it would pay an export bounty of 1c a bu, compared with $19\frac{1}{2}$ c last year. The definite statement that the government was to continue paying a bounty on exports helped to stimulate trade.

The 1936 wheat crop of the Danube Basin is officially estimated at 359,000,000 bushels as compared with 302,000,000 bushels in 1935 and with the average for the preceding five years of 312,000,000 bushels annually, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Belgrade office. Including the commercial carry-over on July 1 of approximately 9,000,000 bushels, the exportable surplus for the 1936-37 marketing year is estimated at 97,000,000 bushels. If actually exported this would be the largest annual export surplus from these countries on record. It compares with 23,000,000 bushels exported in 1935-36 and with the average of 39,000,000 bushels for the five years ended with the 1934-35 marketing year.

Patents Granted

2,042,627. Automatic Weighing Machine. matic weighing device comprising a receptacle moving between fixed limits, means to load variable loads into the receptacle at one limit and start the movement under variable load, means to discharge the load at the opposite limit, and means to mechanically register the weight of the load, functioning at a point intermediate the limits.

2,047,100. Car Seal. Howard L. Griswold, Columbus, assignor to the Miller Seal Co., Columbus, O. A wire loop having shanks, a plate of readily fusible material having a T-head, and means securing one of shanks to plate consisting of a member of elongated U-form, the legs of which are extended through Frank J. Quinn, Upper Darby, Pa. An auto-plate and welded to shank.

2,040,600. Extermination of Grain Insects. Jesse H. Davis, Baltimore, Md. The method of dehumidifying and disinfecting grain which consists in subjecting the grain to the physical drying action of heat to evaporate the moisture therein, and simultaneously subjecting the grain to the action of high frequency electrical oscillations of a frequency rapidly destructive to insect life in the presence of moisture.

2,041,181. Feed Grinder. John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to the Letz Mfg. Co. A feed grinder and blower comprising a frame, a main drive shaft, a relatively stationary grinding plate, a fan housing, a fan wheel, a rotary grinding plate secured to the other side of said fan wheel, a radial and end thrust bearing supporting one end of said shaft including a sleeve adjustable longitudinally thru an opening on one side of said housing.

2,034,972. Bag Filling and Handling Mechanism. Adolph G. Carlson, Chicago, Ill. The combination with feeding means for finely divided material, of a holder for yieldingly supporting a bag or container to be filled with said material, a shaft supporting said holder, means mounting the shaft for horizontal reciprocating movement and for rotation, and means for reciprocating said shaft and for rotating the same.

2,047,599. Manufacture of Prepared Feeds. Frank D. Snyder, Cardington, O. The apparatus comprises an elevated supporting frame, a grinding mill, an inclined feeder, a motor operatively connected for driving the same, a corn sheller mounted upon the frame beside the grinder, an elevator, driving connections between grinder and the head shaft of elevator, means to convey the shelled corn from the corn sheller to the bottom of the elevator.

2,049,808. Seed Grader. Chas. Hunnicutt, Wilmington, O. In a rotary corn grader, a screen drum having spaced inlet and outlet heads, a supporting frame, the shaft connected with the inlet head of drum being formed to include a feed auger, an elbow-shaped feed tube in the horizontal portion of which said auger is mounted for rotation, and a resilient support for feed tube secured at one end to frame structure and at the other end to feed tube whereby the free end of tube is free to oscillate.

2,039,919. Car Mover. Oscar W. Miller, Appleton, Wis. The car wheel pushing lever is rockably connected to the extreme forward end of the shoe, depending spaced parallel ears formed on the rear end of the car pushing lever, a rotatable roller mounted between said ears, a main operating lever having a forwardly projecting nose detachably received between said ears and under said roller, a removable pivot connecting the main operating lever intermediate its ends on the rear end of the shoe.

2,041,361. Grain Scourer. Candace Chas. Marston, Bungay, Eng. The scourer comprises a horizontally disposed perforated plate, a rotatable brush disposed horizontally above plate and having downwardly directed bristles for cooperation with plate, said brush having a central grain feed opening and further having channels formed thru the bristles and extending from the central feed opening to the periphery of the brush, a dam element surrounding

the brush, and a flange carried by the brush and surrounding the brush bristles.

2,044,102. Grain Sampler. Ferry F. Rosewarne, Lowell, Mich. When grain passes thru a spout samples are taken thru a chute having an inlet from the spout, a gate valve normally closing the spout and the chute and openable to permit the mass of the grain to pass outwardly through the spout and a less amount of the grain as samples thereof to simultaneously pass outwardly thru the chute; a conveyor for feeding the samples thru the chute; means for initiating the operation of the conveyor by the opening movement of the valve.

2,047,203. Determining Weight of Flowing Grain. Elmer L. Henson, Clarksville, Tenn. The flow of grain is directed to impinge on and flow over a scale plate and thereby maintain the same in a state of unstable equilibrium against resistance of weight calculated for a predetermined flow and so relating the scale plate to the momentum of the grain impinging thereon and the dead weight of the grain while flowing therefrom that, for a given standard of grain, the impact weight value of the grain on the scale plate will substantially exactly equal its dead weight value.

2,039,115. Dust Collector. John F. Reif, Chicago, Ill. A dust collector comprising a casing having a cylindrical upper portion provided with a tangential inlet near the top thereof and provided with a closed top having a central opening, a tubular vent member extending down into casing from opening, a second tubular member extending from the top of the casing down around said vent member and below the lower end of vent member, said second tubular member increasing in diameter upwardly and downwardly from a point adjacent the lower end of the vent member.

2,040,161. Seed Germinating System. Eugene A. Widman, New York, N. Y. A method of rapidly sprouting seed and promoting plant growth by the use of an open vessel and a closed cabinet, comprising saturating the seed in water in the open vessel exposed to atmospheric conditions until it softens, then removing the water and placing the seed in the closed cabinet and, after an interval, applying a nutrient salt solution to the seed in the cabinet and excluding light and fresh air from one to three times daily for approximately one-half hour each time and maintaining a substantially even temperature for the product during the process.

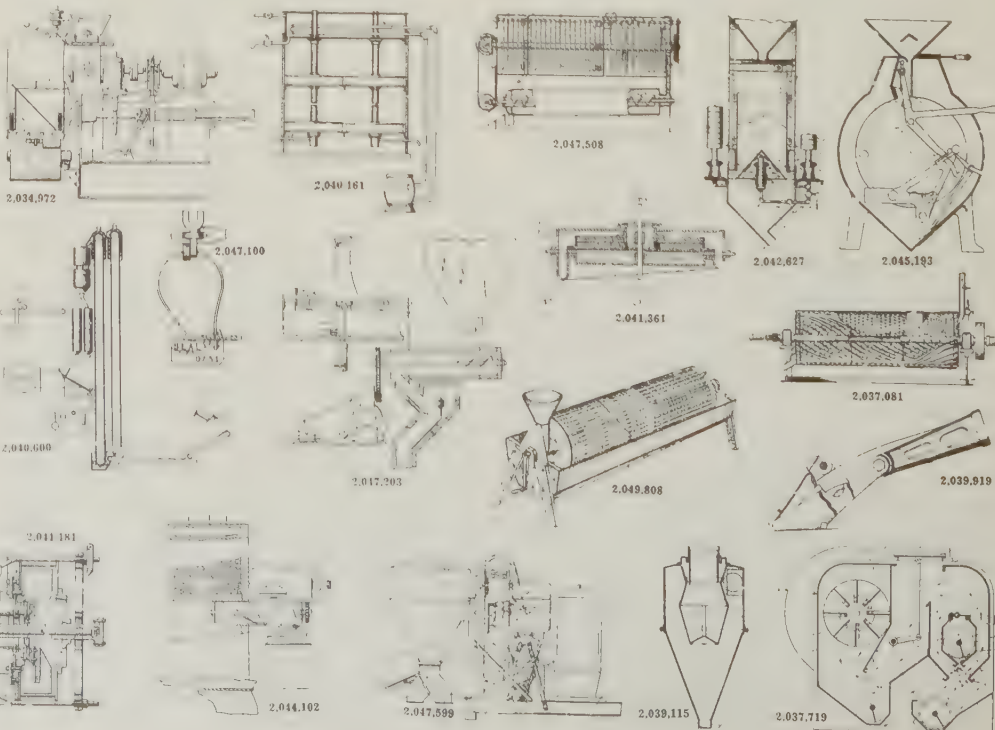
2,047,508. Grain Separator. Chas. C. Ingraham, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. A hopper-like container has an overflow conduit for tailings and having a catch trough at one side thereof, a plurality of pocketed separating discs adapted to pick up and deliver into trough small seeds and relatively short grains such as wheat and to reject long grains such as oats and barley, an

internally pocketed drum located adjacent said discs and container, the latter having an overflow spout for delivering directly into one end of said drum, the pockets of said drum being constructed and adapted to reject long grains such as oats, but to pick up and carry over shorter grains.

2,037,081. Grain Washer and Drier. Timothy C. Manning, North Kansas City, Mo. The washer comprises a perforated horizontal drum having an inlet port and an outlet port formed thru the walls thereof; a hollow rotatable shaft; a series of spirally disposed blades carried by the shaft for moving the grain toward the outlet port; a plurality of spaced-apart openings formed thru the wall of hollow shaft along the length thereof on one side of the transverse medial center of the drum; and means to supply water to said shaft as the same is being rotated, said openings gradually decreasing in size as the center of the drum is approached, all the water introduced to the drum being removed therefrom thru said perforations of the drum.

2,037,719. Grain Aspirator. Carl C. Gray, Minneapolis, and Harry L. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. The aspirator comprises an elongated horizontally disposed restricted bottom opening for admitting an upward flow of air, a grain trough disposed horizontally within the chamber and having a bottom opening for discharging grain directly above the chamber opening, means for causing an upward flow of air through said chamber opening, said trough being disposed between and spaced at both sides with respect to opposite side walls of the chamber and also spaced below the top of the chamber so that the flow of air upwardly through the chamber opening will be deflected and divided into two separated current, passing one at each side of the trough and reuniting in the space above the trough.

2,045,193. Automatic Grain Meter. Albert Letreux, Constantine, Algiers. The meter comprises a frame, a system of equal buckets rotatable about a shaft in the frame and each having a cam, a feed hopper surmounting said system and under which the buckets successively pass, a trip in the hopper, a beam pivotable gravitationally about a fixed point on the frame and having abutments across the path of the cams, a pivotable lever connected to the trip and capable of locking or unlocking the beam, and associated means on the beam and lever whereby each of these two members is moved pivotally responsive to the angular position assumed by the other, said lever pivoting to beam-unlocking position due to the motion of the trip when the grain rises in the hopper after filling of the underlying bucket so as to permit rocking down of the beam off one of the cams and partial rotation of the system until rocking up of the beam by the next cam has pivoted the lever back to beam-locking position.



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—Membership of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has recently been increased by the following: William J. Horstmann, San Francisco; J. G. Boswell Co., Los Angeles, and Otis McAllister & Co., San Francisco.

College City, Cal.—The DePue Co. has under construction a new grain warehouse on a branch of the Southern Pacific at this point. It will be 60x38 feet, with concrete floor, wooden sides and corrugated iron roof, electric lighted and furnished with modern equipment.

Colton, Cal.—Damage estimated at \$50,000 was sustained at the plant of the Globe Flour Mills, on Aug. 20, when fire broke out in the feed department at 3:30 p. m., and destroyed two sections of the plant. The loss was fully covered by insurance. Rebuilding of the burned portion will be started at once.

CANADA

Three Rivers, Que.—James Mackenzie, formerly superintendent of the Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has been appointed superintendent of the new elevator recently completed for the Three Rivers Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—An application of eastern Canadian elevator operators to increase their maximum charges by 12 to 24% has been rejected by the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, which says there is no sound reason for an increase at this time.

Winnipeg, Man.—On and after Sept. 28 the trading hours on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be as follows: From 9:15 a. m. to 1 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 9:15 to 11:30 a. m. These hours are expected to remain in force the year around.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The old Horn Elvtr., as it is known locally, owned by John Gillespie, of Edmonton, Alta., and leased to the Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., burned at about 9:30 p. m., Aug. 22, the fire starting in the top floor of the metal clad workhouse 175 feet high. Loss, estimated at approximately \$250,000; insurance carried. The fire spread from the warehouse thru the shipping gallery, 275 feet long, spread along the dock and destroyed a machine shop, millwright's shop, oil storage warehouse, foreman's office and two inspection offices. In the workhouse was less than 50,000 bus. of wheat, which was destroyed. The concrete storage tanks, containing about 300,000 bus. of wheat, mostly new crop; the tall steel and tile building, housing the loftier leg, and the power house were saved by the firemen. The Horn Elvtr. is believed to be the first elevator having concrete tanks to be built at the head of the lakes. As originally constructed, about 30 years ago, it had six large tanks, with a capacity of 300,000 bus. About 1928 a 1,000,000-bu. addition was erected, consisting of 24 concrete tanks. Mr. Gillespie plans rebuilding all of the destroyed structures as soon as possible and the new workhouse will probably be of concrete. Barnett-McQueen Constr. Co. started removing the debris as soon as it was sufficiently cooled.

COLORADO

Golden, Colo.—Fire, believed to have been caused by a spark from a tractor, recently destroyed the plant of the Hart Fuel & Feed Co.

ILLINOIS

Ramsey, Ill.—The feed plant of G. C. Buckingham has been remodeled and the office moved to another location.

Valmeyer, Ill.—The Monroe Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by wind Aug. 16.

Fairview, Ill.—The old Buckley Pursley elevator in west Fairview (which has been out of use for years) is being taken down. It was once one of the busiest spots in town.

Assumption, Ill.—The Assumption Grain Co. is installing new scales in its middle elevator and cementing the scale pit. The old chaff house has been replaced with a new one.

Urbana, Ill.—John Livengood, Jr., of Atwood, Ill., as the outstanding 4-H corn club member of the state, has been awarded the Chicago Board of Trade scholarship in the University of Illinois.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The feed plant of Allied Mills, Inc., was damaged by fire on Aug. 20, probably caused by a spark in the grinding machinery; loss, \$7,100, most of which was in machinery. The fire was confined to the feed plant.

Cadwell, Ill.—Work on the construction of the recently formed Moultrie County Grain Ass'n's new elevator is under way. Upon its completion, the village will have two elevators, the other one being operated by Craig & Wells. Daniel L. Hapenny, of Fairville, Ill., will be manager of the new elevator.

Crescent City, Ill.—J. P. Sterrenberg, who for the past 25 years has managed the Harlan & Sterrenberg properties here, sailed from New York Aug. 15, on the S. S. Columbus for Europe. Accompanied by Mrs. Sterrenberg, they plan several months' vacation visiting Holland, Germany and other central European countries.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co., of Chicago, will erect a 45,000-bu. concrete elevator on the north bank of the Illinois River, off the foot of LaSalle St. The elevator will occupy part of the site on which J. F. Finnegan, of Morris, laid the foundation for an elevator a year ago but was forced to suspend work on account of financial difficulties. A dock 354 feet long and 151 feet wide, to which barges can be tied up to load grain, will be constructed.

Pekin, Ill.—Rex Howard, a Springfield, Mo., truck driver, who was alleged to have obtained \$1,600 worth of corn from Pekin grain dealers with worthless checks, was apprehended and held by the police of Springfield about two weeks later. Fred Verry, Pekin grain dealer, and a special deputy trailed Howard to Springfield. Verry had a warrant charging Howard with giving him a worthless check for \$400, and claimed that six other Pekin grain men lost \$1,200 worth of corn to Howard.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are still selling at \$5,100, showing no change.

The 825,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator being built for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., by the Jas. Stewart Corp. will receive grain this month.

Directors of the Board of Trade have instructed the rules com'te to determine what rules need changing to trade in futures of soybeans. No action has been taken on the report of the special com'te that investigated the feasibility of a soybean futures market. The directors of the Board have ordered a referendum on whether to continue trading in securities.

Since Jan. 1, 60 new members have been admitted to the exchange and of this number seven are the sons of veteran brokers or commission merchants who have held seats on the Board of Trade for many years. One new member is the son of the Chicago head of one of the larger grain commission houses. Under rules of the Board, the total membership cannot increase above 1,549, applicants being considered only after purchase of the seat of a retiring member.

Joseph W. Badenoch, pres of the J. J. Badenoch Co., has been lying seriously ill for the past week at the Presbyterian Hospital, a blood clot having suddenly formed.

The new 857,000-bu. concrete storage annex for the Fleischmann Maltng Co. is nearing completion and will soon be receiving grain. The Jas. Stewart Corp. is doing the work.

Clifford G. Franks, former grain supervisor in the Chicago office of Federal Grain Supervision, died in this city on Aug. 19, while on his way from Washington to Minneapolis on official business, after an illness of two weeks, caused by a form of wheat poisoning. He had served as grain supervisor in different markets, including New York and Norfolk in addition to Chicago. Recently he was with the A.A.A. in Kansas City and Minneapolis. He was 46 years old.

Beginning with Sept. 1 the maximum price change which can be effected on the Chicago Board of Trade in September deliveries of wheat, corn, rye and barley will be 8 cents a bushel above or below the average of the preceding day's closing price. Directors of the exchange at a special meeting recently voted to extend the permissible daily trading limits on September contracts. The limits of 5 cents a bu. on wheat, rye, and barley; 4 cents on corn, and 3 cents on oats—which have been in effect on all grain futures contracts traded in Chicago since July 28, 1932—will continue to apply on the deferred deliveries.

An echo of the explosion in the soybean plant of the Glidden Co., which occurred last October, was heard during the last few days of August when two suits against the company were filed, one for \$2,999, by Mrs. Sophie Szafraniec, who claims that the force of the explosion knocked her from a ladder in her nearby hardware store, and the other for \$4,800, by Glenn W. Braband & Co., who claim they were ordered to pay that amount as workmen's compensation to the widow and children of an employe of theirs, who was killed while installing guard rails in the Glidden factory at the time of the explosion.

New members of the Board of Trade are as follows: Alfred W. Mansfield, Jr. (whose father is a Board of Trade member and a senior partner of Thomson & McKinnon, and whose grandfather and great grandfather were also in the grain business), Clarence G. Troup, Walter E. Cahill, Guy G. Fox, Gordon C. Leitch (of Toronto Elvtrs., Toronto, Ont.), John T. Ward, Robert F. Breternitz, W. I. Emerson, Henry H. Cate, Howard Kellogg, Jr., and George W. Sand (with Spencer Kellogg & Sons), F. A. Clark, Louis A. Hebert, Jr. Memberships transferred: Estate of Edward J. Young, Homer C. Brown, C. S. Keh, Walter F. Burgess, Gregori Benenson, James L. Leahy, James F. Willingham, Albert Matheson, John D. Clark.

The Norris Grain Co., owner of the former Mueller & Young elevator at 5556 Shields Ave., has recently converted the old hydraulic oil plant into a modern expeller type of soybean oil plant, the entire hydraulic system having been disposed of. The new plant consists of French oil expellers, meal driers, roller mill, hammer mill, automatic bagging scale, a Singer bag sewing machine and boiler. The entire plant is electrified, the new motors being totally enclosed. The secondary drives are roller chain and V belts, each machine having an individual motor. Truck dump facilities have been added for the accommodation of the company's country elevator customers. The plant is now able to handle grain in and out in carloads and trucks; soybean meal out, in bags, either carload or trucks; soybean meal out, in bulk, by carload or truck; soybean oil out, in tank cars or barrels. A further addition is made at the present time for storing oil, the total capacity will be 70,000 gallons. Soybean cake capacity is equal to the oil storage capacity, thus making a well balanced plant.

INDIANA

Spencer, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Greensburg, Ind.—Hornung Mills recently installed a style "A" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The New Castle Elvtr. Co., of New Castle, Ind., recently became a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Craigville, Ind.—The Craigville Elvtr. Co. is now operating its special mixer which was furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Washington, Ind.—Graham Farms have exchanged their old type of McMillin Wheel Hooks for the latest and a much stronger type.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Simpson Grain Co. has purchased the Miller Grain Co.'s plant, which it will remodel, adding some new equipment. —L.

Converse, Ind.—Work has begun toward the erection of a new 30,000-bu. elevator for Goodrich Bros. Co., replacing the one that burned last month. —L.

Franklin, Ind.—The Franklin Grain Co. has added a small room and put a new roof on its elevator. Some remodeling was also done to the Suckow Flour Mill (owned by the same interests).

Tefft, Ind.—The Kroft Elvtr. Co. (the incorporation of which was reported in the Journal's last number), Ralph Kroft manager, has succeeded the Tefft Grain Co. Mr. Kroft has taken over operation of the plant.

New Haven, Ind.—The New Haven Thurman Equity Exchange plans the installation of some new machinery and the construction of several small buildings. A hammer mill will probably be included in the new equipment.

Griffin, Ind.—James H. Price, grain buyer and elevator operator here for nearly a half century and a prominent citizen of this place, died Aug. 24 from uremic poisoning. His health had been failing for a year. He operated as the Price Elvtr. & Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—George F. Lamey, 55, pres. of the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co., died Sept. 1 at his home in this city, following a lingering illness. He had been head of the milling firm for the past year, succeeding his father, the late Joseph W. Lamey, who died a year ago. —W. B. C.

Decatur, Ind.—The Central Soya Co. has increased its bean storage capacity to 1,000,000 bus. by the completion of its 10 new tanks and workhouse, reported in the June 24 Journals as under construction. The company's processing plant is grinding 7,000 bus. of soybeans daily, operating the full 24 hours. The company has bot a special type of Randolph Grain Drier, with capacity for 1,000 bus. per hour, which will be used exclusively on soybeans.

IOWA

Lime Springs, Ia.—A. J. Cray has sold his grain elevator to the Huntting Elvtr. Co.

Onawa, Ia.—Dr. J. S. Deering has leased his Onawa Flour Mills to two Hawarden men.

New Sharon, Ia.—The Peterson Grain Co. has started the manufacture of a yeast feed of its own.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Mystic Mills, of the International Milling Co., sustained a fire damage of about \$525 to its elevator early in the morning of Sept. 1. The grain tanks were not damaged.

Scarville, Ia.—A one-ton feed mixer was recently installed at the Scarville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A new scale, set in a cement platform, has been installed at Johnson Bros. Mill.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Mineral Feeds Mfg. Co. has let the contract for a new office building.—Art Torkelson.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The coal shed of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged by fire recently; loss, about \$4,000.

Jewell, Ia.—Installation of a new electric truck lift was recently made at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Batavia, Ia.—Walter Lowenberg, of Ottumwa, has bot a third interest in the Jager & Peebler elevator and will locate at this point.

Sioux City, Ia.—A 300-barrel flour mill will be installed at the plant of the Worth-Mor Mills, which is owned by the Kay-Dee Feed Co.

West Bend, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. will soon start construction of a new 5,000-bu. corn crib, to be up to date in every respect.

Spencer, Ia.—Fire broke out at the R. M. Tuttle Popcorn Co.'s elevator, on Aug. 10. About 4,000 bus. of oats and 200,000 bus. of popcorn were in it at the time.

Pierson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. installed a direct-connected, geared Clow-Winter Head Drive, powered by a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, in its new elevator, described in detail in the June 24 Journals.

Eldridge, Ia.—The Eldridge Co-op. Co. (formerly known as the Eldridge Elvtr. Co.) has bot a \$1,200 conveyor to be used in unloading coal, gravel, sand and other heavy materials direct from the railroad to trucks and storage bins.

Varina, Ia.—Equipment for the new plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., replacing its recent fire loss, includes a direct connected, geared Clow-Winter Head Drive and overhead electric Howell Truck Lift. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. had the contract.

What Cheer, Ia.—W. H. Horras, of Nevada, Ia., who (as previously reported) last winter bot the elevator operated by John and Paul Lewis, has sold it to Jack Wilcox, a local feed dealer, who has remodeled the building and re-opened it, with John Damerval, a son-in-law, in charge. The feed store will continue to be managed by another son-in-law, Kenneth Slater.

Indianola, Ia.—The elevator and feed plant of Kent & Co., G. A. Kent, manager, burned at 9 p. m., Aug. 21; loss, estimated at \$50,000; insurance partial. The plant had a capacity of 100 tons of feed a day and employed 20 persons. The building was about 100x200 feet. Immediate reconstruction of the plant is planned.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Marshalltown, Ia.—J. V. Bass, formerly in the feed and flour business here, now connected with the Nebraska Consolidated Mills at Omaha, recently had a narrow escape when a car he was driving was crowded into a ditch near Ames, Ia., by a large truck. He was unconscious when picked up and had many painful cuts and bruises. His car was practically demolished. Late reports say he is recuperating nicely.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Suit for a receiver for the Martens & Ketels Milling Co. has been brot by C. R. Kerr, a stockholder, who claims that Paul Ketels, pres. and general manager of the company, who was instructed to liquidate the business, pay all debts and divide the remainder of the money among the stockholders, has been negligent in disposing of the assets of the company and that it will be forced into bankruptcy unless a receiver is appointed at once to take care of the assets and liquidate them. Kerr contends that Ketels draws a salary as long as the firm remains unliquidated.

Mason City, Ia.—The Independent Grain & Fuel Co., a corporation, has been dissolved according to law. The company has been out of business for some time.

Rainbeck, Ia.—Carl Moeller, of Moeller & Walter, who operate an elevator, recently suffered a broken ankle when he fell in the box car while unloading a carload of lumber. He is confined to his home.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

LaCygne, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co.'s plant received wind damage recently, also the Wamego Milling Co.'s plant, at Wamego, Kan.

Lucas, Kan.—New motor, cups and leg belting have been installed at the elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Albert, Kan.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. has appointed Charles S. Bartlett manager of its elevator, succeeding Pearl Strong.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mill burned shortly after midnight Sept. 2; loss, estimated at \$150,000; covered by insurance. The mill had a capacity of 400 barrels per day.

Salina, Kan.—J. T. Hutchings is now associated with Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., in their local office. He was formerly manager of Goffe & Carkener Grain Co.'s Salina office.

Dorrance, Kan.—The Dorrance Grain Co., Frederick Kvasnicka proprietor, is erecting a new elevator and coal shed. Installation of a feed mill is planned for the coming year.

McCracken, Kan.—The Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co. has had its overhead bins rodded and braced, and the Farmers Union Elvtr. has installed a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Ben Munson & Sons doing the work for both houses.

Stilwell, Kan.—A. P. Conboy, who, together with a brother, built and operated an elevator here for a number of years, died at his home near Stilwell on Aug. 18, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Conboy had been a resident of this vicinity all his life. He retired in 1925.

Scandia, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co., headquarters Topeka, is having its local elevator completely remodeled. The house will be iron clad, new roofs put on, a new leg will be built and new cups, belt, drive and boot installed. The contract has been given to Ben Munson & Sons.

Dodge City, Kan.—Other associations report an increase in membership, and as for the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, we are pleased to report 35 new members during the past two weeks, making a total addition of 95 to our list since June 15. New members are as follows: Otis Lbr. & Grain Co., Otis; Farmers Mill & Elvtr., Albert; Henry Wilhelm & Sons, Hoisington; Bushnton Grain & Sup. Co., Bushnton; Lorraine Grain, Fuel & Sup. Co., Lorraine; Marquette Grain Co., Marquette; Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr., Ellis; Ransom Farmers Union, Ransom; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Hays City; Co-op. Grain & Sup. Co., Bazine; Farmers Co-op. Gr. & Sup. Co., Ness City; Hoffman Mills, Enterprise; Borah & Beougher, Grinnell; Co-op. Union Merc. Co., Grinnell; Stewart's Grain Co., Grainfield; Farmer's Co-op. Business Ass'n, Grainfield; Farmer's Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Quinter; Coffey-Larrick Grain Co., Brewster; Lawrence Grain Co., Luray; Hake Grain Co., Tipton; Corinth Grain Co., Corinth; O. K. Co-op. Grain Co., Kiowa; State Line Milling Co., Kiowa; Moore Bros. Grain Co., Caldwell; Robert C. Small, Anness; Cairo Co-op. Equity Exch., Cairo; McClellan Grain Co., Calista; Hinkson Elvtr., Brainerd; Hickerson Elvtr., Sedgwick; Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co., Halstead; C. E. Powell Grain Co., El Dorado; McLains Elvtr., McLains; Durham Grain Co., Durham; Zeman-Jarus Grain Co., Wilson; Wilson Grain Co., Wilson; Farmer's Union Co-op. Merc. Elvtr. Ass'n, Monument; James Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

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ASHLAND BLOCK

CHICAGO, ILL.

Osborne, Kan.—The Koestling Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck lift, Ben Munson & Sons doing the work.

Haverhill, Kan.—The Haverhill Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned Sunday morning, Aug. 16; loss, \$10,000; insured. It was believed that much of the 4,500 bus. of wheat stored in the house could be salvaged.

KENTUCKY

Bagdad, Ky.—R. L. Harrison & Son have installed a diesel engine in their feed and flour mill.

Science Hill, Ky.—The feed and flour mill of Beaty Bros. has been modernized and new equipment installed.

Cynthiana, Ky.—The Crescent Mill has been leased by the National Bank of Cynthiana, the owner, to Wm. Howk, Herbert Moore and McShane Shropshire.

Elkton, Ky.—The Joy Milling Co. is now under the sole ownership of James Mansfield, who recently purchased the interests of his partners, George Tucker and James Hightower.

Louisville, Ky.—The new concrete storage annex for the Kentucky Public Elvtr. Co. will have room for 844,800 bus. The Jas. Stewart Corp. has completed the excavation and is now driving piles.

Louisville, Ky.—William Alexander Thomson, Sr., 81 years of age, former prominent grain broker and elevator operator of Louisville, died Sept. 5 at Norton Memorial Infirmary, following a two weeks' illness of uremic poisoning. Mr. Thomson, prior to prohibition, supplied grain requirements of numerous distilleries. He was active in the grain business until retiring about five years ago. About twenty years ago he erected a large concrete elevator, which was later leased to other interests. This was operated as W. A. Thomson & Co. Mr. Thomson is survived by one son, William A. Thomson, Jr.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce has asked permission to discontinue and also that it will probably do so in November.

MICHIGAN

Vermontville, Mich.—The Citizens Elvtr. Co. has installed a crusher.

Shelby, Mich.—The Shelby Flour Mill has recently installed a 75-h.p. diesel engine.

Bellevue, Mich.—The Bellevue Milling Co. has installed a Blue Streak, Jr., corn cutter, grader and aspirator.

Milan, Mich.—We expect soon to install a corn sheller and a corn cracker and grader.—Fulcher & Lee.

Carson City, Mich.—The Lyons Milling Co. is constructing additional warehouse capacity adjacent to its flour mill.

Clare, Mich.—The office building of the Clare Elvtr. Co. has recently been remodeled, greatly improving the appearance.

Imlay City, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services have installed a Jacobson electro-magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—Heiser Bros. installed a corn cutter and grader and several additional electric motors in their elevator.

The Salem Co-op. Co. of Dorr, Mich., and the Unionville Milling Co., of Unionville, Mich., sustained wind damage on Aug. 22.

Dundee, Mich.—A new dehydrator has been added to the equipment of the local plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.

Petoskey, Mich.—Frank Gruler & Son are installing a Duplex No. 2, one-ton vertical feed mixer driven by a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Dexter, Mich.—The Dexter Co-op. Co., managed by Charles Finkbeiner, has ordered a Western Corn Sheller which will soon be installed.

Battle Creek, Mich.—General Foods Corp. is planning to erect two new factory buildings, at a cost of \$1,200,000 for manufacturing Post cereals.

North Star, Mich.—Thugs blew open the safe of the North Star Elvtr. early in the morning of Aug. 26, escaping with \$16 in cash and \$25 in checks.

Ida, Mich.—We have ordered a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale with 8x22-foot platform, which will soon be installed.—Fred Nickel, Ida Farmers Co-op. Co.

Omer, Mich.—About \$100 in cash was stolen from the safe of the Omer Mill & Elvtr. Co. during the night of Aug. 29, the thieves entering thru a basement window.

Port Huron, Mich.—A new cleaner, crippen polisher and 10-h.p. fully-enclosed, electric motor are being installed in the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange terminal plant here.

Flushing, Mich.—The Riverside Mill now being operated by Ellis Bristol is undergoing extensive repairs. A hammer mill has been installed, equipped with an electro-magnetic separator.

Middleville, Mich.—The French Corp. (an old, established business) has been incorporated; capital stock, \$125,000; incorporators: David French and others; to operate grain elevators.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Coopersville Co-op. Ass'n is making extensive repairs to its feed mill building and installing a new corn sheller and a new grain cleaner; also constructing coal sheds.

Pinckney, Mich.—The new elevator of Thomas Reed Sons to replace the one destroyed by fire, is rapidly nearing completion. Fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motors will be used and anti-friction bearings.

Wayland, Mich.—Elenbaas Bros. are installing a 20-h.p. electric motor in their engine room to drive the feed mill. They are also installing a feed mixer equipped with a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated electric motor.

Quincy, Mich.—The Quincy Co-op. Ass'n recently had a narrow escape from fire in its basement when a 5-h.p. electric motor burned out. This has now been replaced with a motor of the fully-enclosed, self-ventilated type.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract for the erection of a new elevator replacing its recent fire loss, to cost about \$25,000 and to be ready for operation some time in December. George Vasold has the contract.

Lenon, Mich.—John McAllister, formerly manager of the Bancroft Elvtr. Co., has now taken over the operation of this elevator. New equipment recently installed consists of a sheller driven by a 5-h.p. motor and a grain cleaner.

Dorr, Mich.—The Salem Co-op. Ass'n is installing a rebuilt 24-inch Monarch Attrition Mill and larger electric motors. Antifriction bearings will be used on the line shafting. A new ballbearing corn sheller is also being installed.

Petersburg, Mich.—Farmers' Market & Supply Co. is installing the following new equipment in its elevator; McMillin Truck Dump, driven by a 3-h.p. motor, a new truck scale and a Jacobson electro-magnetic separator ahead of the feed mill.

White Pigeon, Mich.—Fred Seybert, who is now operating the N. Y. C. Elvtr., has installed a 50-h.p., six-cylinder gasoline engine and a hammer-mill to do custom grinding. The mill will be equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Augusta, Mich.—The Knappen Co. has just completed the erection of a 60,000-bu. capacity concrete storage and additional warehouse space adjoining its mill. The equipment in the tank consists of a steel elevator leg and a 10-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Milan, Mich.—The Saco Merc. Co. has bot a new International Truck for hauling grain and other commodities.

Almont, Mich.—Mr. Frank T. Bishop, who has operated elevators at Almont, Dryden and Leonard for a long term of years, died recently and the business is now in the hands of an administrator, his son, Leon Bishop, who will probably continue to operate the plant.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a direct-connected, 30-h.p., fully-enclosed motor and a feed mixer with a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed motor in the old mill building just across the street from its elevator.

Middleville, Mich.—Electrical equipment in the Middleville and Caledonia plants of R. T. French & Son is being entirely remodeled. The motors will be equipped with automatic starters having time limit overload protection. Since the death of his brother, David French is manager of the business.

Tecumseh, Mich.—Mr. Perry Satterthwaite, formerly manager of the Wm. Hayden Milling Co., has again taken over the management of this plant. New equipment being installed consists of a hammer mill powered with a direct-connected 50-h.p. motor, a crusher, a Eureka Feed Mixer and a pancake flour mixer.

Sawyer, Mich.—The Sawyer Farmers Exchange has just completed the installation of the following new equipment: A Jay Bee hammer mill equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator, a Eureka Feed Mixer and a ballbearing sheller. Equipment will be operated by electric power. V. C. Kagle is sec'y-manager.

Hodunk (Union City p. o.), Mich.—The Ansterburg Mill is undergoing extensive repairs, being completely re-equipped with rebuilt milling machinery by the Hughes Co. A Monmouth Hammer Mill with built-in electro-magnetic separator and driven by a 50-h.p. motor is also being installed to supplement the waterpower.

Springport, Mich.—The Farmers Grain Co., a newly organized firm for dealing in feed, grain and beans, purchased the old electric plant and converted it into an elevator and feed mill. Chas. Hiither is sec'y and manager of the company. Equipment consists of an Ace feed mill, a corn sheller and cleaner, all driven by electric power.

Newport, Mich.—Lowell A. Harrington, who formerly operated the John Strong Mill at South Rockwood, which plant burned early this year, is building a new flour mill at this station. The mill will be operated by a Buckeye oil engine. A part of the equipment, such as elevator legs and cleaners, will be operated by fully-enclosed electric motors obtaining current from a generator driven by the engine.

Eureka, Mich.—This inland town about ten miles north of St. Johns is to be provided with complete elevator and feed mill service. J. O. Gower, the local hardware dealer, is constructing a grain elevator and feed mill. Equipment will consist of a D-54 cleaner, Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in electro-magnetic separator, feed mixer, Duplex Crusher and a Western Sheller. All the motors used thruout will be Fairbanks, fully-enclosed, self-ventilated, and the feed mill motor will be equipped with an ammeter. Antifriction bearings are being used on the elevator head shaft.

MINNESOTA

Truman, Minn.—The local elevator of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. will be remodeled.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

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Wilder, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has had its elevator at this point remodeled.

Tracy, Minn.—The Pryor Elvtr. Co. recently installed an electric overhead Howell Truck Lift.

Gibbon, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a larger truck scale.

Ellendale, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a new, 7-bin, iron-clad coal shed erected at its plant, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Glenwood, Minn.—The Glenwood Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned Aug. 30, together with 25,000 bus. of grain; loss, estimated at \$50,000.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Land O'Lakes Creamery has completed installation of feed grinding equipment, including hammer and roller mills.

Hampton, Minn.—The Hampton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been rented to the J. G. Dill Co., of Wabasha, which is now operating same.

Crookston, Minn.—Kenneth Flom has been appointed manager of the Crookston Milling Co.'s elevator, succeeding Harvey Mylerberg, who resigned recently.

Maple Lake, Minn.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co. has bot the Beattie Elvtr. Co.'s business and property and has taken possession, with G. N. Mueller in charge.

Alpha, Minn.—The Alpha Grain Co. has improved its equipment by the addition of a Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift, purchased thru Jimmy Harders of R. R. Howell & Co.

Lakefield, Minn.—The regular monthly meeting of the Southern Minnesota Elvtr. Managers Ass'n was held in this city for the first time on Aug. 16, at the city hall. About 125 attended.

Hatfield, Minn.—Bob Fruen, who recently bot an elevator here, as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals, is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a 20-ton, 26-foot Howe Scale with a new Strong-Scott Dump.

Kragnes, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. has awarded contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. for the construction of a 40,000-bu. iron-clad elevator to replace its fire loss of July. A warehouse and coal shed will be erected also.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held open house on Aug. 15, celebrating the completion of its new 35,000-bu. elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The entire community was invited and a regular program was provided.

Douglas, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co. is installing a Howell Cyclone Batch Feed Mixer in its elevator here. Other improvements are also being made, including a direct-connected geared Winter Head Drive with a GE Motor and a Stearns Magnetic Separator.

DULUTH LETTER

A 12,000-bu. marine leg of the boom type is being installed at the Globe Elvtr. by the Jas. Stewart Corp.

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

Established 1848

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designed, built or remodeled to meet your individual needs.

Write, wire or phone us your requirements for elevator or mill equipment.

Ernest Engineering Co.

Curtis & N. Quincy Sts.

Topeka, - - - - Kansas

F. B. Carr, Minneapolis, of the Hallet & Carey Co., paid a short business visit to the Duluth office of the company Aug. 27.—F. G. C.

The McCabe Bros. Co., one of the oldest Duluth grain houses, has definitely decided to move its head office from Duluth to Minneapolis the present month.—F. G. C.

Not only is the durum wheat crop a disappointment as to yield, considerably below domestic requirements, but also unsatisfactory as to quality. Color, which is so vitally important in the manufacture of semolina products, is inferior this year to the normal standard.—F. G. C.

John Diefenbach, Minneapolis, pres. of the Amber Milling Co., with plant at Rush City, Minn., and Joe Fresche, pres. of the Mound City Macaroni Co., St. Louis, Mo., spent several days here recently studying samples of new crop durum, for fitness in manufacture of macaroni products.—F. G. C.

H. J. Miller, Minneapolis, of the Miller Elvtr. Co., was elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, succeeding H. O. Frank. The membership standing in the name of Wilbur B. Joyce, formerly of Duluth, now located at Minneapolis, has been transferred to Lewis G. Castle, of Duluth.—F. G. C.

The collectors office announced the addition of two new inspectors to the staff here because of the increased importations of grain. Arrivals of Canadian wheat here for the month of August totaled 4,445,154 bus., barley 300,376 and rye 99,924. Duty was paid on a considerable part of the wheat and diverted to American stocks. The only Canadian grain shipped out was 19,918 bus. barley.—F. G. C.

Interior mills need working supplies and are constantly giving shipping directions, urging disposition and delivery. Elevators are kept busy in loading out cars as rapidly as the railroads can supply the equipment. There is more activity going on in car loadings and receipts of Canadian grain than the elevators have experienced in several years past. Loading of steamer cargoes for lake shipment to the East is being done slowly and amount sent out unimportant. Demand for grain in that direction is rather slow.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—Repairs and alterations costing \$5,000 are being made to the Pillsbury Flour Mills plant at 34th Av. S. E. and Main St.

Recently elected officers of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n are as follows: Pres., R. R. Tennyson; vice-pres., William F. Dalrymple; sec'y, J. H. McEnary (re-elected).

In the strike of terminal elevator grain handlers, reported in the Journals last number, restrictions had been lifted as far as the two linseed oil mills were concerned and they resumed operation on Aug. 28, only to be closed again by strikers on Aug. 31. Both the mills were making preparations for an enforced idleness of their Minneapolis plants for an indefinite period, the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. having arranged to operate its mill at Milwaukee on linseed again, for the first time in four years, and Spencer Kellogg & Sons had transferred flaxseed to Buffalo. Employees of the Hilltop Farm Feed Co. were intimidated by 40 pickets, who forcibly entered the plant and induced employees to stop grinding and sacking stock feed. The police were called and threw out the pickets and a squad was placed on guard. Since the strike started the Hilltop Co. had not been operating any trucks but had kept its factory force at work. The Pillsbury "A" Mill was closed on Sept. 2, throwing more than 200 men out of work.

MISSOURI

Lock Springs, Mo.—We are installing a hammer mill and building a warehouse for feed at our elevator at Lock Springs.—Green-Tooley Mill & Elvtr. Co. (Pattonsburg, Mo.)

Springfield, Mo.—The Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. has under construction a new \$60,000 concrete and steel mill and warehouse which replaces its No. 2 Plant, burned recently, as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals. The new structure, which will adjoin the company's No. 1 Plant, will be 80x127 feet, with an 8-foot platform on either side for loading cars and trucks. The new unit will contain a grinding and mixing plant for molasses feeds, poultry pellets and table meal. Equipment for handling field seeds will also be installed.

Olean, Mo.—The Olean Milling Co. is enlarging the capacity of its feed plant.

Kansas City, Mo.—Directors of the Board of Trade have decided to defer action on widening limits for daily price fluctuations in grain futures, as conditions warranting a change do not exist here.

Kansas City, Mo.—A. J. Poor, pres. of the A. J. Poor Grain Co. and one of the oldest members of the Kansas City Board of Trade in both age and length of connection with the exchange, died very unexpectedly at his home in Victory Junction, Kan., on Aug. 29, from a heart attack, at the age of 83 years. He had been a member of the Board of Trade for 50 years. The Poor Grain Co. was under the management of his son, Herbert E. Poor, as the elder Mr. Poor's activities had been limited of late years, altho he was at his office when the heart attack seized him the day before his death.

MONTANA

Terry, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. has under construction an addition to its elevator to house the feed department. The completed structure will be 30x26 feet, three stories high, with a basement 16x16, a warehouse 10x16 and a driveway 14x30. Bins for grain will be in the upper story, with the mill in the basement.

NEBRASKA

Ashland, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Odell, Neb.—J. C. Goehring, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 15 years, has resigned.

Edholm, Neb.—The Edholm Grain Co. will install electric motor power at its elevator.—L. M. Cook (Octavia, Neb.).

Omaha, Neb.—The annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Fontenelle Hotel, this city, Tuesday, Oct. 27. A fine program is being prepared.

Franklin, Neb.—Lyle Harris, of Guide Rock, has purchased the two elevators known as the Thomas Elvtrs. and will operate them himself.

Rogers, Neb.—The Golden West Grain Co. has just finished renailing the iron on its elevator, the work being done by the Carlstrom Const. Co.

Lindsay, Neb.—Simon Worth, 74 years of age, a resident of Lindsay for half a century and manager of the grain elevator for many years, died at his home on Aug. 14.

DeWitt, Neb.—Harry Zimmerman has taken over the management of Black Bros.' elevator. In addition to buying grain, he will handle a complete line of cattle, hog and chicken feed.

Culbertson, Neb.—Joseph Hassler, in business here for many years with the Bullard & Hassler Lbr. Co. (now known as the Bullard Lbr. & Mill Co.), and widely known in the grain trade, died Aug. 29.

Creston, Neb.—At the recent celebration of Creston's 50th anniversary, the honor of being continuously in business the longest went to the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. After the railroad went thru 50 years ago, Fuller, Smith & Fuller built the elevator near the station on its present site, in 1887.

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Norman, Neb.—George B. Granger, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, took his own life by shooting himself on Aug. 14. No one could give a reason for his act, as his business affairs were in good shape and his health was good. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and he took an active part in all community affairs, having served on the school board and town board and acting as mayor for several years.

Stamford, Neb.—Harry E. Martin, identified later as Harry Robbins, escaped convict from the Colorado prison at Canon City, was arrested in Hastings last month for passing a forged check in the amount of \$41, and later confessed to robbing the Farmers Union Elvtr. at Blue Hill and also the elevator at Stamford. In his confession he admitted that three times in the last four months he had broken into the Stamford elevator and stolen blank checks, later forging three in Oxford.

NEW ENGLAND

Oakville, Conn.—The warehouse of the C. A. Stone Feed & Coal Co. (now owned by Leman and Arthur Judson) burned recently, together with a carload of feed and several tons of hay.

Bridgeport, Conn.—A new warehouse, 130x50 feet, one story high, and having a wing 20x50 feet to accommodate five trucks, is to be erected in the near future by the Brooklawn Grain & Feed Co. The site will be on a railroad siding on State St.

NEW YORK

Linwood, N. Y.—Boyd Bros. have installed a 10-ton Howe Truck Scale and additional bean picking equipment.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Three new concrete grain storage bins, 26½ feet in diameter and 155 feet high, will be erected by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. Completion will be in October.

Little Valley, N. Y.—The plant of the Jas. H. Gray Milling Co., which was destroyed by fire several months ago, is rapidly being rebuilt. All elevator legs will be of steel construction with antifriction bearings on the elevator head shaft and, in fact, all line shafting will be equipped with antifriction bearings. All motors will either be of the fully-enclosed, self-ventilated or pipe-ventilated types, or located in a fire resistive room. Both the feed mill and the corn cutter will be protected by a electro-magnetic separator. All spouts will be of metal and metal conveyors will be used.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Eastern States Farmers Exchange has completed improvements at its plant costing approximately \$300,000, consisting of an addition to its seed house containing 24 concrete bins for the cleaning of seeds; improvements to its two warehouses, and erection of a new transformer house and changing its entire electric system. The G. L. F. is also making improvements to its plant, including erection of a 200,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator and a 250-foot concrete dock on the Buffalo River, and a 70x300-foot warehouse, which will house the plant office, millwright shop and locker room.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fried, N. D.—The grain elevator on the Fried Farm one mile south of here burned recently.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Industrial Commission has authorized the State Mill & Elvtr. to borrow up to \$500,000 from the Bank of North Dakota for grain buying purposes.

Temvik, N. D.—The flour mill here owned by John and Helmer Leno and Jake Schock is being taken down, and the lumber and machinery will be trucked to Bowdle, S. D.

Harvey, N. D.—The G. N. Nelson Elvtr. Co. is moving its elevator and will have a new up-to-date driveway built on same at the new location. The J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Reconstruction of the Matt Braun Feed Mill, reported in the Journal's last number as having been badly damaged by fire last month, has been started, the new plant to have a larger capacity than the old one. Repairs to other portions of the plant that were damaged in the fire are being made also.

Hague, N. D.—Frank Sahli, pioneer grain dealer of this place, died recently at the age of 70 years.

St. Thomas, N. D.—J. Whelan's elevator has completed the installation of a new leg and drive. The equipment used consists of a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse totally-enclosed motor, a 10-h.p. Strong-Scott Head Drive, 12x7 DP Buckets, a new circular distributor and loading spout. The work was done by the Hogenston Const. Co.

Walhalla, N. D.—The Hogenston Const. Co. has completed a major repair job for the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., which included new Strong-Scott Head Drives, new 17 duct double Gerber Distributor, Strong-Scott Air Lift and Salem Buckets. The repair also included the widening of the driveway and rebuilding of foundation and retaining walls.

Velva, N. D.—The O. & M. Elvtr. Co. is moving its entire plant back 50 feet farther from the street to make room for the new underpass under the railroad. The Independent Elvtr. Co. is having 10 feet added to the height of its storage capacity. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having its cupola made higher and the shipping spout changed. J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work for all three houses.

Hazleton, N. D.—The Hogenston Const. Co. was awarded a contract to build a feed mill for L. W. Berkholtz, in connection with an elevator just completed by the same firm at this point. Equipment includes a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors, a Strong-Scott Feeder, Scalper and Magnetic Separator. The building is 16x16 feet, 26 feet to the eaves, with a driveway 128x26 feet, of frame construction with composition roof.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is erecting a feed mill, warehouse and office in connection with its elevator here. All of the buildings are of frame construction, covered with 26 gage galvanized corrugated elevator plates and SS Roofing. They are equipped with Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mills and will also be equipped for feed mixing and rendering a complete feed service in this territory. The Hogenston Const. Co. is doing this work.

Benedict, N. D.—A new elevator has been completed for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. It is 26x33 feet on the ground, 44 feet to the eaves with 3 feet of center cribbing, with 6 deep bottom bins and 6 bins over the work floor. The foundation is a re-inforced concrete slab and the building is covered with 26 gage galvanized corrugated elevator plates and SS Roofing. Equipment consists of a 15-ton, 26x9 Fairbanks Scale, Strong-Scott Air Lift, Winter Head Drives, Fairbanks-Morse Motors, Salem Buckets and Circular Distributor. This work was done by the Hogenston Const. Co.

Mandan, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s 50,000-bu. elevator annex has been completed by the Hogenston Const. Co. The annex is of cribbed construction, 32 feet 6 inches x 40 feet, 46 feet 6 inches to the eaves, divided into six bins. It is placed on a re-inforced concrete slab foundation and covered with 26 gage galvanized elevator plates and composition roofing. In connection with this plant a four car garage is also being built. The garage will have concrete foundations and floors, concrete block walls finished with stucco, and a 3-ply built-up asphalt roof. Four 10x12 feet Stanley sectional overhead doors will be used.

OHIO

Dayton, O.—Dayton Grain Co. recently installed a style "B" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Columbus, O.—Senate Bill 470, exempting track buyers of grain from the excise tax of ½ mill per bu., becomes effective Oct. 26, 1936.

Edison, O.—Asa C. Harvey's Edison Mills sustained wind damage on Aug. 19, also the Gwin Milling Co.'s plant at Jeffersonville, O., on the same date.

DeLisle, O.—The DeLisle Elvtr. Co. has installed a large Universal Mill, two dust collectors and other equipment which it purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

The Carr Milling Co., Hamilton; Gwin Milling Co., Jeffersonville; the Hiram A. Holdridge Co., Lima; and the Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n, Sugar Ridge, sustained wind damage last month.

LaRue, O.—C. A. Matteson, a laborer at the F. J. Laubis & Son elevator, while oiling machinery at the top of the elevator, lost his footing and fell 42 feet. His skull was fractured and his neck broken.

Hancock (McComb p. o.), O.—Work has started on the new elevator for the McComb Farmers Elvtr. Co., replacing its fire loss of last June. The new house will be 20x30 feet, the adjoining shed 12x44 and the office 12x14.

Ashland, O.—J. L. Donley & Bros., elevator operators, have improved their plant by the installation of a truck hoist, a corn cracker and grader, corn sheller, a manlift, three elevators, a number of motors and other equipment from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Whiteville (r. d. Metamora), O.—Frank Nachtrieb, whose elevator was struck by lightning and burned, as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals, has decided not to rebuild and will discontinue the business as soon as he can dispose of his stocks of coal, fence and fence posts.

Fairview (Washington C. H. p. o.), O.—W. D. Rapp & Son have bot the old elevator here on the Wellston division of the B. & O., from M. S. Bartholomew, of New Holland, the former owner. The elevator will be reconditioned and put into operation in time for the corn harvest. The Rapp Co. owns elevators at Sabina, Edgefield, Glendon and Milledgeville also.

Columbus, O.—The fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Deshler Hotel, this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 20. The special com'tes on trucking problems and tax matters will give their reports on progress being made. Sec'y W. W. Cummings will appreciate suggestions from members on matters they wish discussed at this meeting.

Columbus, O.—The Sales Tax Commission has ruled that 1936 sales tax collections must equal at least 3% of sales, notwithstanding the attorney general's ruling that they can not collect on weighted averages. Since the attorney general's decision has been rendered the tax commission has taken their decision under advisement, and we are now awaiting their final decision on the matter. Should the tax commission persist in their demands for a collection of 3% of all sales, suit will probably be filed by some interested party to prevent its collection. You will be advised in later bulletins of the final action taken by the tax commission.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

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St. Clair, O.—The St. Clair Mill has been bot by Benjamin Brunswick, whose son has been managing the plant for several years and will continue to do so.

OKLAHOMA

Waurika, Okla.—The Powell Merc. Co. has sold its Waurika elevator to the Kimbell Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, Tex.

Erick, Okla.—Earl Baker has leased the grain elevator formerly operated by W. H. Flowers and will do a grain, milling and feed business.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Vancouver, Wash.—Lynn Evans, of the North Bank Feed & Seed Co., has installed a hammer mill.

Oroville, Wash.—C. B. Sanger has secured a permit for the construction of a grain warehouse, to be 60x100 feet.

Lewiston, Ida.—Don Modie has been put in charge of Kerr Gifford & Co.'s local office, succeeding J. L. Ludolph, who has been transferred by the company to Spokane, Wash.

Alderwood Manor, Wash.—The Alderwood Grain Co. has purchased a new three-ton truck, due to increased business. The company recently painted its warehouse cream and yellow.

Cove, Ore.—Harold Whitehead, of St. Johns, Wash., has leased the Duffy Flour Mill here (closed for two years), is installing new machinery and repairing the mill and will operate it.

Palouse, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co. was taking grain at its new warehouse before the building was completed, and by the time the structure was finished it was nearly full of grain.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Frank Cardwell, in the grain and milling business in this city for years, manager of the Pomeroy Warehouse & Milling Co., died late in August from heart trouble, following a short illness.

Astoria, Ore.—The feed plant of the Lower Columbia Co-op. Dairy Ass'n will be moved to a new location on dock property at the waterfront and Ninth St., on which the ass'n has taken a five-year lease.

Emmett, Ida.—The Emmett Feed Mill burned in the afternoon of Aug. 19, the fire reported to have started in a warehouse next door. All the machinery, a ton of mixed feed and 200 sacks of corn were destroyed; partly insured.

Tacoma, Wash.—A small fire in the mill of the Waterside Milling Co. (which manufactures soybean flour and wood flour), reported to have been caused by a dust explosion, resulted in minor burns for three employees who were working in the room. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Port Commission has decided not to increase by 1,000,000 bus. the wheat storage capacity of the Port of Tacoma by construction of 60 additional bins. The elevator was to have been built as a P.W.A. project. Had the elevator been built, it would have meant an increase in taxes, which was one of the reasons given for not going thru with the project.

Harrington, Wash.—G. C. Schoonover, manager of the United Grain Growers, Inc., has leased the Seattle Grain Co.'s warehouse here and the White-Dulaney Grain Co.'s warehouse at Mohler.

Coulee City, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. is rebuilding its grain warehouse lost by fire last month, the new structure to be 40x100 feet, with a cement foundation and corrugated metal sides. As soon as the floor was completed, the company began to accept wheat for storage, erecting the upper part of the building over the wheat. All new up-to-date equipment for loading and piling grain will be installed. Dodd & Gill, operators of the Independent Grain Co.'s warehouse, which also burned, will continue to accept wheat from farmers with the understanding that it be loaded on cars and shipped immediately.

Sweetwater, Ida.—The loss sustained by the Lewiston Grain Growers in its recent fire (reported in the Journal's last number) was estimated at \$100,000, its elevator, warehouse and 120,000 bus. of wheat being destroyed; insurance on buildings, \$30,000. James Roberts, district manager for the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., whose grain warehouse burned from exposure, estimated the loss to his company at about \$7,000 on the building, which contained approximately 30,000 bus. of wheat. The warehouse was insured. Approximately 90% of the wheat stored by the farmers in the elevator and warehouses destroyed was insured. It was estimated that over 50% of the wheat was salvaged for feed.

PORTLAND LETTER.

A mixer and grinder was recently installed in the plant of White Star Feeds, Inc., for grinding meat scraps and fish meal.

The Northwestern Dock Elvtr., formerly operated by Strauss & Co., Inc., has been leased by Kerr Gifford & Co., making the third Portland elevator leased by the latter company.

The Merchants Exchange has elected the following officers: Pres., Lloyd J. Wentworth; vice-pres., W. A. Kearns; sec'y, E. A. Valentine; treas., D. V. Miller; manager, S. E. Semple.

After operating several years in the export field, as a semi-official organization, the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n is to be dissolved. The principal exporters and millers of the Northwest comprised its stockholders.

E. A. Pierce & Co. announced the appointment of William Axtater, experienced Chicago grain man, to the Portland staff. He will devote his time and efforts to serving the grain and commodity accounts of the local firm. Axtater started his grain career in Nebraska before 1890, entering the employ of Armour & Co. as buyer when that concern branched out in the grain trade. In 1901 he entered the wheat trade at Chicago, representing the Armour Grain Co.—F. K. H.

SEATTLE LETTER

J. MacCormack, a former manager of the Seattle Grain Exchange, has connected with a brokerage office of this city.

Charles Larsen, 66-year-old employe of a flour mill on Harbor Island, was killed, on Aug. 20, on the ninth floor of a grain elevator when struck by a moving carriage controlling a grain conveyor belt.

The West Seattle Elvtr., owned by the U. P. System and operated under lease for many years by the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of Strauss & Co., and which liquidated last May, is now leased to the Cargill Elvtr. Co.

Port of Seattle commissioners have decided to operate the Hanford St. Elvtr. as a public elevator. The house has been under lease to a subsidiary of the Continental Grain Corp. and has a capacity of 1,500,000 bus. of grain, with adjacent warehouse space for 500,000 bus. of sacked grain.

Three suits involving the attempt of King County to collect \$60,000 in taxes on approximately \$2,000,000 worth of grain stored in Port of Seattle elevators, will be heard Sept. 28. Grain companies fought the taxation on the grounds that the grain is only in transit, and taxable only at the point where it is grown.

SPOKANE LETTER

The Cargill Grain Co. has added Garry Land-skov, formerly of New York, to its staff here.

Frank M. Baller, pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, was married last month to Mrs. Grace Greene, also of this city.

The McCabe Bros. Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has established a grain buying office in this city, the company's local representatives being John McVay and Barney Kane.

Kerr Gifford & Co. have transferred J. L. Ludolph, their manager at Lewiston, Ida. to Spokane, succeeding Karl E. Bumgarner, who has resigned as local manager, and is now grain buyer for the Spokane Flour Mills Co., recently purchased by the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals.

The Northern Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. met Sept. 1 to consider the proposal of Farmers National Grain Corp. that Northern Pacific subscribe for \$510,000 or more of the new stock in the Farmers National Corp. However, in the event stockholders refuse to subscribe the additional funds, the regional co-op. could have no market agency and would have to create its own.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Howard, Pa.—The feed mill owned by Arthur Long and operated by Thomas Stoltz was struck by lightning on Aug. 17 and practically destroyed by the ensuing fire. Loss on building \$25,000, and on grain and feed \$15,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tyndall, S. D.—The old flour mill here is being wrecked. The county obtained a tax deed to the mill last fall.

Ellis, S. D.—Improvements, including new spouts and a hoist, and replanking of the driveway, have been made at the elevator of the Alguire Grain Co.

Bristol, S. D.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. was entered by thieves early in the morning of Aug. 20, who broke a window to gain entrance. A coat seems to have been the only thing taken.

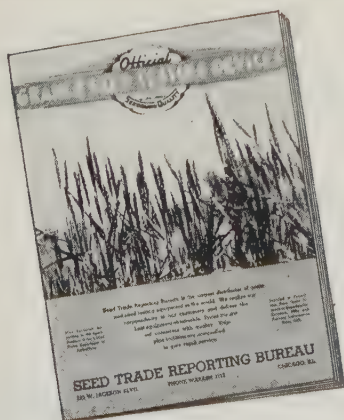
Forestburg, S. D.—The old Sharpe grain elevator, part of which was erected 35 years ago, is being wrecked and the lumber will be shipped to Letcher, S. D., and used in constructing coal sheds.

Belvidere, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator is being remodeled, and a new storeroom, 26x36 feet, is being added. Three coal bins, 14x48, are being built, the company planning to handle coal in addition to feed and flour.

Baltic, S. D.—A. L. Berg, one of the pioneers in the farmers elevator movement in this state, died Aug. 9, from injuries received in an automobile accident two days before, on a highway near this city. He was 65 years of age.

Tripp, S. D.—A 10-h.p. electric motor has replaced the gasoline engine at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, the driveway floor has been replanked and the dump repaired, and new belt, cups and rope drive have been installed on the elevator leg.

Lemmon, S. D.—H. E. Roberts, for eight years manager of the Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, will remain in charge for the new owners, the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., which recently bot the entire line of Columbia elevators in the Northwest.



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Veblen, S. D.—The Farmers Marketing Elvtr. is being painted and repaired. The building here known as the Old Feed Mill is being taken down.

Armour, S. D.—The Cargill Grain Commission Co. has bot the Farmers elevator recently acquired by Kelly Clabaugh thru foreclosure and has taken possession. Mr. Sahli, who has been manager of the elevator for the Reese Grain Co. for the past year and a half, will remain in the employ of the Reese Co.

SOUTHEAST

Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Flour Mills recently installed a diesel engine of 80 h.p.

Lincolntown, N. C.—An 80-h.p. diesel engine has been installed by the Banner Roller Mills to reduce its power expense.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Wheeling Milling & Grain Co.'s building and equipment were offered for sale on Sept. 2 by the trustee.

Appomattox, Va.—During a recent severe storm the Rooser Flour Mills were struck by lightning and burned; loss, \$9,000.

Dover, Del.—All of the machinery of the Del-Mar-Va Milling Co.'s plant has been reconditioned and some new equipment installed.

Richmond, Va.—Dunlop Mills have purchased a 300-bu. Randolph Grain Drier to operate on local wheat to remove garlic and onion odors.

TEXAS

San Antonio, Tex.—We intend to build eight elevators in 1936 and 1937.—Southern Grain & Mortgage Co.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Milling and grinding equipment has been installed in the new brick annex of the Central Feed & Seed Store.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Joseph W. Price, wheat buyer for the Bewley Mills, died Aug. 28, following a heart attack. He was 60 years of age.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Panther City Grain & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$2,000; incorporators: Edwin B. Doggett, G. H. Rogers and S. T. Gates.

Jacksboro, Tex.—Fire, starting from friction in a choked elevator leg, damaged the cribbed elevator of the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co., the damage being confined principally to the roof. About 10,000 bus. of wheat was damaged by water.

WISCONSIN

Newton, Wis.—The Wagner Feed Mill recently installed a 1½-ton feed mixer.

Wrightstown, Wis.—A. G. Wells Co. sustained wind damage to its elevator in August.

Balsam Lake, Wis.—Fred Nelson, of St. Croix Falls, has purchased the feed mill from A. D. Park.

Withee, Wis.—A one-ton feed mixer has been added to the equipment of the feed plant of John Christianson.

Hollandale, Wis.—An addition to Edward Hanson's feed plant, to be used for storage, has been completed.

Spooner, Wis.—Palmer Edwards has bot the Stubfors feed mill and warehouse and has taken over the management of the business.

Madison, Wis.—Equipment of the feed department of the Southern Wisconsin Produce Co. has been improved by the addition of a one-ton feed mixer.

Plymouth, Wis.—The grain handling facilities of the Farmers Equity Co-op. Co. have been improved by the installation of a new high-speed leg. The company has also installed a 1½-ton feed mixer in its feed mill.

Menomonie, Wis.—A two-story feed mill and warehouse, 50x30 feet, has just been completed by Williams Bros., also a 5,000-bu. grain storage unit. After a thoro overhauling, the equipment of the old mill will be installed in the new building.

Superior, Wis.—The Itasca Elvtr. is being completely re-covered with a layer of asbestos shingles. Work started shortly after the middle of August and is expected to be completed some time in November. From 15 to 20 men are employed on the job.

Grafton, Wis.—A 40-h.p. hammer mill and a one-ton feed mixer have been installed in A. H. Mintzloff's feed mill.

Luxemburg, Wis.—Peter J. Mornard has been made manager of the Luxemburg Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Hector Bcneher, long time manager, resigned. Felix Vandrisse, reported to have been appointed manager, decided to remain in his present position.

Richland Center, Wis.—General Mills contemplates erection of a grain elevator, feed warehouse, and a retail grain, seed and feed store, the new structures to be operated by the Farm Service Stores at present located in the Keegan Bldg., the latter quarters to be occupied by Keegan Bros., who will again enter the feed and seed business after a lapse of five years.

Denaturing Grain

[Continued from page 195]

quantity of wheat at each meal, the situation was different. Health was not impaired and fattening proceeded normally, but when the denatured portion exceeded 15 per cent with 1½ kilos per diem, a marked discoloration of the excreta and digestive mucus was observed. The abdominal regions (stomach and intestines) while not rendered unfit for consumption, were considered unmarketable.

Regarding poultry, owing to the length of the digestive tube and the amount of denatured wheat absorbed, reactions were much stronger. The birds showed a marked preference for the blue kernels, and even a small proportion of denatured wheat discolored the digestive organs and excreta. Discoloration may by contiguity extend to the peritoneum and even to the egg yolk, which, while not actually affecting the consumption value of the bird, might affect its market value.

From these feeding tests it was concluded that, except with poultry, wheat mixed into normal rations of farm-yard animals may without harmful effects be denatured with methylene blue by mixing 5 per cent of the colored with the normal untreated wheat. This percentage could be increased to 10, but it would be necessary to exercise caution if the amount

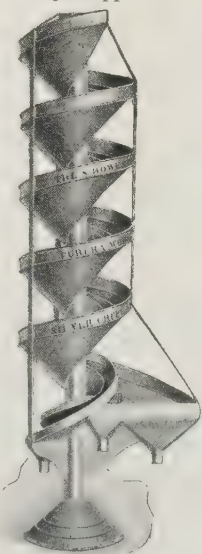
Gravity Pea and Vetch Extractor

Vetch and wild peas are continually becoming more prevalent in many of the larger growing sections of the country and the grain buyer is confronted with the problem of separating them out or selling his shipments at a discount.

Many shippers are not aware of the fact that peas and vetch can be removed by inexpensive equipment. A marvelously simple machine has been devised that does the work without power, by gravity. The vetch and peas are completely removed.

The spiral extractor shown in the engraving herewith weighs only 80 pounds, can be set up temporarily any place in the elevator and when thru put away for another season. The spiral will separate wild mustard, and cockle from wheat.

Any additional information desired will be supplied readers of the Journals by the manufacturers, the S. Howes Co.

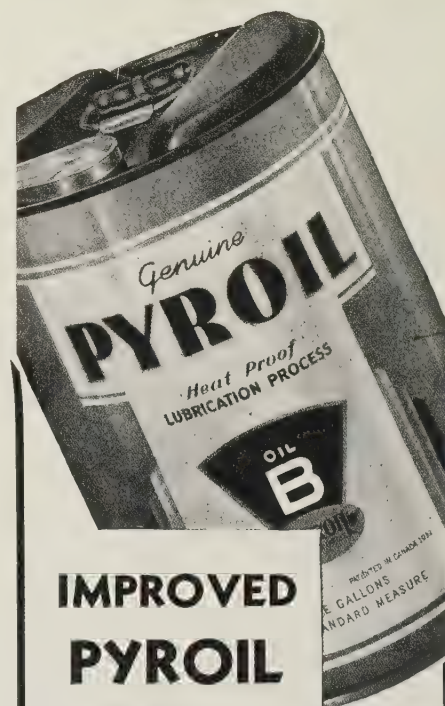


Gravity Pea and Vetch Extractor.

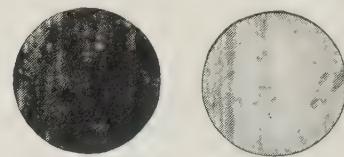
were raised above this limit, especially in the case of hogs.

Should unscrupulous millers endeavor to use denatured wheats for the manufacture of flour for human consumption, various methods for the detection of coloring matter in flour have been successfully developed.

Both Canada and the United States have regulations requiring the coloring of certain imported forage crop seeds in order to facilitate detection of their origin as an indication of hardness and suitability of strain for growing in the importing country. In Canada the regulations governing this ruling are detailed under Section H, the Seed Importation Regulations of the Canada Seeds Act; in the United States, reference is made to denaturing in the Federal Seed Act supplement to Regulation 9 of the "Joint Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal Seed Act"—July, 1926, S.R.A.—B.P.1, 9 (Treasury Decision No. 41724, as amended by Treasury Decision No. 43031).



IMPROVED PYROIL



These two photomicrographs show the amazing ability of Improved Pyroil to stop damaging corrosion on frictionized metal parts. Left: a bearing run in high-grade oil. Right: bearing run in same grade oil with Pyroil, only, added. Note freedom from corrosion—chemical attack! Pyroil supplies an oriented film—reduces surface tension—reduces friction—speeds operation—cuts costs all around. Send for Free facts, charts and material of distinct value. Mfrd. and Guartd. by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 190 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Every Container Bears This Signature

W. V. Kidder
Founder

Field Seeds

Oklee, Minn.—M. Skalp & Son have engaged in the business of buying clover seed.

Story City, Ia.—A. J. Sowers has bought a more roomy location for his seed business.

Gaiva, Ill.—The Morgan Bros. Seed Co. has enlarged its seed corn handling facilities.

Windom, Minn.—A seed cleaning machine has been installed by the Thompson Lands Seed House.

Boone, Ia.—The new hybrid seed corn plant of the Sioux City Seed Co. is nearing completion.

The Administration is said to be considering lending on corn sealed in farm bins as a seed corn measure.

Louisville, Ky.—The Chambers Seed Co. entertained Louisville seedsmen for a day outdoors at a camp on Salt River recently.

Shawnee, Okla.—Wm. Keller has bought the interest of Sidney Clarke in the Clarke & Keller Seed Store. The business was started in 1901 and the partnership formed in 1905.

Fremont, Neb.—The Yager Seed Co. is making improvements on the building recently purchased, with a view to occupying it.

Clarinda, Ia.—J. Frank McMannama died Aug. 22, aged 48 years. For 20 years he was an employe and executive of the Berry Seed Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Co. has been purchased by the Henry Field Seed Co. and will be managed by Harold Ruby, formerly with the Peppard Seed Co., of Kansas City.

Fargo, N. D.—Newdays Seeds, Inc., has purchased new quarters to be occupied Jan. 1, after installation of up-to-date seed cleaning equipment. H. A. Nelson is pres. of the company.

Humboldt, Ia.—A 3-story building is being erected here at a cost of \$25,000 by the DeKalb Quality Hybrid Corn Co., of DeKalb, Ill., for use in drying, sorting and grading corn.

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture plans to call upon state officials to be on the alert for peddlers trucking misbranded and low grade seeds across state lines in violation of the federal seed act.

Filer, Idaho.—The United States Seed Co., represented locally by Coley Williams, has bought the Wyll-Zuckerman Co.'s property, and after removal of H. J. Weaver & Son will put in cleaning machinery and other equipment for handling seed.

From the double headed wheat found in 1925 by Joseph Ellenbecker of Marysville, Kan., a variety "Kanocks" is said to have

been developed resisting the hessian fly. Five plantings of this double head are said to have produced 126 bushels of wheat.

Stuttgart, Ark.—To handle its growing business in soybeans, seed oats and seed rice a seed cleaning plant and elevator costing \$25,000 are being erected on the Rock Island by the Hartz-Thorell Supply Co. The building is to be completed by Oct. 15.

Washington, D. C.—Experiments by Lewis H. Flint in the Bureau of Plant Industry show that a few minutes' exposure to sunlight, especially the yellow, orange and red rays, stimulate germination of seeds such as lettuce seed that contain chlorophyll, the green pigment in leaves.

Washington, D. C.—Expecting the heaviest imports of red clover and alfalfa seed in recent years the Department of Agriculture is preparing a detailed description of seed imports on the basis of origin and adaptability. Reductions made in some duties under the reciprocal trade treaties will influence imports.

Spokane, Wash.—A new industry is developing in the Inland Empire. Farmers are this year growing flaxseed on about 6,000 acres in eastern Washington and northern Idaho. Most of the acreage is between Rockford and Tekoa and Oakesdale, Tekoa being the center of the region growing flax.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Stanley Folsom has taken over the seed business of the Dickinson Feed & Seed Co., which will continue to manufacture and distribute its line of feeds. Mr. Folsom has been engaged in the seed business for 28 years, and has been associated with the Albert Dickinson Co. and the Dickinson Feed & Seed Co. Mr. Folsom will operate at the Dickinson plant under the name Twin City Seed Co.

Canadian National Exposition Winners

Winners of the blue, red and white ribbon awards in the exhibition of small and coarse grains at the 1936 Canadian National Exposition, held at Toronto, Ont., Aug. 28-Sept. 13, were as follows:

CORN, any 8-rowed variety of Flint: 1. A. S. Maynard & Son Chatham, Ont.; 2. Mac. L. Maynard, Chatham, Ont.; 3. Jas. Brisley, Thamesville, Ont.; 4. Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe, Ont.

CORN, any variety, White Dent (White Cap Yellow Dent included): 1. B. R. Cohoe, Woodville, Ont.; 2. Mac L. Maynard; 3. A. S. Maynard & Son; 4. Wm. A. McCutcheon.

CORN, any variety Yellow Dent: 1. B. R. Cohoe; 2. A. S. Maynard & Son; 3. Wm. A. McCutcheon; 4. Alex M. Stuart, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

OATS (1 bushel): 1. Alex M. Stewart; 2. John Neubauer, Hespeler, Ont.; 3. Nicholas Durrer, Mildway, Ont.; Geo. Neubauer, Hespeler, Ont.

BARLEY (1 bushel): 1. Chas. A. Bannister, Ailsa Craig, Ont.; 2. Geo. Neubauer; 3. John Neubauer; 4. Jas. W. Boyd, Pickering, Ont.

FALL WHEAT (1 bushel): 1. Roy C. Chambers, Fenwick, Ont.; 2. Norman Schmidt, Carlsruhe, Ont.; 3. Geo. Neubauer; 4. G. N. Graham.

SPRING WHEAT (1 bushel): 1. W. B. Davidson, Agincourt, Ont.; 2. Leonard Schmidt, Mildway, Ont.; 3. Norman Schmidt; 4. Dominic Borho, Formosa, Ont.

New Varieties of Sudan Grass

By A. D. JACKSON

Sudan grass, first introduced into the United States when grown at the Chillicothe Station 27 years ago, has in the past quarter of a century become the most important cultivated pasture and hay crop in Texas. This crop has had a romantic history in Texas since its introduction in 1909. Early distributions from the Lubbock Station established that region as a center of Sudan grass seed production in the United States and it has held that distinction until the present time. The crop has been worth millions of dollars to the agriculture of Texas and results of recent experiments promise to bring it into even wider usefulness since it has been found that from four to six months of grazing in most sections of the state has produced gains ranging from a pound and half to two pounds a day per acre carrying one animal to the acre.

Thru recent discoveries by the plant breeders working with sorghums at the Texas Experiment Station, it has been found possible, thru well planned experiments of crossing and backcrossing, to introduce into a new variety of Sudan a marker consisting of a distinctive glume color. A variety of sweet sorghum known as Leoti is being used as a parent with the view of carrying over into Sudan grass the characteristic of resistance to a common foliage disease in sorghum known as Red Spot, and also an attractive sienna glume color which will serve to identify the seed of this new disease resistant variety.

A most fortunate characteristic of this combination is that any hybrid mixtures with other sorghums occurring in this new strain will be at once apparent because the distinctive glume color will disappear when crossed with any other variety. Farmers have always had difficulty in determining whether or not Sudan grass seed was contaminated with Johnson grass seed, due to the similarity of these seeds, and no very practical way has been devised even for experts to readily distinguish between them.

Johnson grass always has dark brown or black glumes and if a mechanical mixture with Johnson grass occurs such mixture can now be confidently and readily detected by examination of a particular lot of seed. Recent experiments have shown that the dangers from contamination with Johnson grass thru hybridization are negligible as the hereditary make-up of Johnson grass and sorghums are so different that they are not compatible and do not cross readily. The chief

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August compared with August, 1935, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Chicago	6,000	10,000	1,000	45,000
Duluth	311,150	6,846	97,118	19,278
Ft. William	7,892	14,546	84,066	72,077
Min'polis	1,246,650	963,480	519,970	68,264
Milwaukee	4,290	.....	.....	.....
Superior	240,488	3,533	201,408	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Hutchinson	.....	19,800	.....	.....
Kan. City	138,600	47,600	76,800	39,600
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	28,600	.....	19,500	.....
CANE SEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Ft. Worth	19,500	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	9,800	2,800	1,800	.....
SORGHUMS				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Ft. Worth	249,200	163,800	175,000	70,000
CLOVER				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Chicago, lbs.	231,000	.....	37,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	60,150	.....	2,260	32,860
TIMOTHY				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Chicago, lbs.	1,405,000	1,613,000	1,146,000	1,537,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	751,005	443,285	73,195	.....
SOYBEANS				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Chicago, bus.	314,000	54,000	67,000	.....
Toledo, bus.	2,800	.....	.....	.....

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

800 Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

danger in the spread of Johnson grass is thru mechanical mixture with other seed.

In addition to the above new variety another valuable strain is being developed in which the sweet stem of the sweet sorghums, commonly called "cane," is being transferred, thru hybridization, into this new strain of Sudan grass. Sudan grass normally has a dry, pithy stem but this new strain will have a sweet, juicy stem like that of Red Top, Honey, and other common forage sorghums.

Misbranding of Seeds

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., shipped 56 bags of rye from Nashville to Dothan, Ala. The rye carried no weed seed, according to the label, but examination showed 9 corncockle seeds and 9 wild onion bulblets to the pound. The court ordered 23 bags seized. No claimant appeared and the seed was destroyed.

Snelson Seed Co., Athens, Ga., shipped to Enterprise, Ala., 5 bags of lespedeza averaging 3,865 dodder seeds for each pound, altho it was labeled as free of noxious seed. The 4 bags remaining, when the misbranding was proved, were destroyed.

Ten bags of rye seed shipped by the Belt Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., to Andalusia, Ala., contained 233 onion bulblets for each pound, altho labeled to average only 25 to the pound. The 4 remaining bags of this seed were seized and destroyed.

Care in Selecting Seed Corn

Maturity of kernel is the one reliable guide to follow in selecting seed corn this fall if losses from extremely low winter temperatures and attacks of fungous molds are to be avoided; well matured seed corn containing less moisture and being more readily dried out under the usual storage conditions. These are the points that will be stressed in the plant disease exhibit, prepared by Dr. C. T. Gregory, extension botanist of Purdue University, which will be on display in the Purdue Building at the Indiana State Fair this year.

The water content of two bushels of seed corn that were selected at different stages of maturity will be shown, emphasizing the need for proper storage facilities if good seed corn is to be planted next spring.

Field selection of seed corn should be postponed until after the first frost in order that it shall have every opportunity to mature. The person selecting the seed should inspect the nature and growth of the plant that produced the ear of corn.

The amended Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage act was held unconstitutional Sept. 2 by Judge C. C. Cavanah in the district court at Boise, Idaho, as depriving the creditor of property rights without due process of law.

Tenmarq Wheat

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, co-operating with the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture has produced and distributed a new variety of hard red winter wheat named Tenmarq. This new variety was selected at Manhattan from a cross made in 1917-1918 between P-1066, a pedigree selection of Crimean hard red winter wheat similar to Kanred, and Marquis, a variety of hard red spring wheat.

John H. Parker, agronomist in charge of small grain and sorghum breeding at Manhattan, exhibited samples of Tenmarq and Turkey wheats on the floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade Aug. 29, giving the grain trade a first hand opportunity of becoming acquainted with the characteristics of these wheats.

Tenmarq has produced higher yields than Turkey, Kanred, and Blackhull at Manhattan and in south-central Kansas. Yields of Tenmarq and other varieties at Manhattan are given in the following: Tenmarq, 37.9; Blackhull, 36.1; Kanred, 34.6; Turkey, 34.6 bus. average for 9 years, 1928-1936.

Yields of Tenmarq and other varieties of hard red winter wheat in field plots on fallow and cropped land at the Fort Hays Branch Station for 11 years, 1926-1936, are as follows: Blackhull, 23.4; Tenmarq, 23.0; Kanred, 21.7; Turkey, 20.5 bus. per acre.

Yields of Tenmarq and other varieties of hard red winter wheat on the regional experimental fields at Columbus, Cherokee County, are as follows, for 3 years, 1934-1936: Tenmarq, 35.0; Blackhull, 33.5; Kanred, 32.7; Kawvale, 36.4; Clarkan, 34.1; Michigan Wonder, 35.5; Fulcaster, 32.1; Harvest Queen, 30.5.

Earliness: Tenmarq heads and ripens 3 to 5 days earlier than Turkey and Kanred, and 1 to 3 days earlier than Blackhull. This is usually a distinct advantage under Kansas conditions.

Strength of Straw: Tenmarq has stiffer straw than Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull. Average lodging percentages in field plots at the Agronomy farm, Manhattan, for seven years are as follows: Tenmarq, 10; Blackhull, 24; Turkey, 27; Kanred, 32.

Winterhardiness: Tenmarq is less winter-hardy than Turkey and Kanred, but is as hardy as Blackhull. It has been included in 177 winterhardiness tests by about 20 experiment stations in the central and northern states and Canada for a period of years.

Reaction to Plant Disease and Insects: Tenmarq is more resistant to leaf rust than Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull. It is also resistant to some forms of stem rust, but susceptible to other forms. Tenmarq is susceptible to bunt or stinking smut, to scab, and to Hessian fly.

Kernel Characters: Kernels of Tenmarq are short, resembling Marquis, the spring wheat parent. The weight per bushel of Tenmarq is usually about the same as Turkey and Kanred, but about two pounds less than Blackhull. Samples of Tenmarq sometimes contain more "yellow berry" kernels than the standard varieties of hard red winter wheat. Such samples tend to have relatively low protein content.

Milling and Baking Qualities: Marquis and Turkey are recognized the world over as wheats of excellent quality. Tenmarq combines some of the desirable quality characteristics of Marquis and Turkey. Flour milled from Tenmarq wheat is slightly superior in quality to that

milled from Turkey. Tenmarq flour does not require heavy bleaching. Tenmarq has a wide range of tolerance in the bake shop. Loaves of bread baked from Tenmarq flour have large volume, golden brown crust, and white crumb of fine grain and silky texture.

Regional Adaptation: Tenmarq is well adapted to the conditions of south-central Kansas. Because of its relatively low winterhardiness, Tenmarq is not recommended for north-central and northwestern Kansas.

Bluegrass Killed by Heat

A lot of bluegrass in pastures of southern Iowa is probably dead and will not start growth regardless of how much rain falls, in the opinion of H. D. Hughes, head of farm crops at Iowa State College.

In 1934, when there was so much hot weather, bluegrass in many pastures was killed and the following year these pastures grew up largely to weeds. It was observed that year by farm crops men that grass growing in the shade of trees lived while that out away from the trees where there was no shade died.

The grass shaded by trees actually had less moisture than that farther away. This indicates that it was the heat and not the drouth which was responsible for the loss.

This summer has been still hotter than 1934 and Mr. Hughes feels certain that much of the bluegrass is dead. The pastures which were not grazed closely may be all right.

Seed Purchasing to Start Soon

James A. Cole, manager of the Minneapolis office of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, has been assigned the task of purchasing seed under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which also is setting up an office under direction of C. A. Wallen of St. Paul, who will accept offers of seed from all dealers, and after inspection has shown the seed to be good, will instruct the Farmers National to purchase it, with money lent by the government to the Farmers National.

The first purchase will be 5,750,000 bus., of which 3,000,000 bus. will be spring wheat.

Mr. Cole says: Spring wheat, durum, flaxseed, oats and barley will be purchased in the immediate future and impounded until next spring, when the stock will be sold to farmers in the drouth areas of the Northwest if they will pay the fixed price.

A 90-day extension in making returns by taxpayers has been granted by the Treasury Department. Processors subject to the windfall tax will not be obliged to make returns until Dec. 15.

T. MAURICE SCOTT

CAR LOT BUYER

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FAIRMONT, MINN.
ALBERT LEA, MINN.
BILLINGS, MONT.

Estimating Quantities of Grain for Warehouse Accounting

By Frederic C. Dobson
Copyright, 1936, by Frederic C. Dobson, Chicago

CHAPTER II—REVIEW OF EXPERIMENTS—(Continued)

C.—A study of the packing effect in 72,902 bushels of No. 2 and No. 3 white oats, stored in 12 rectangular, wooden cribbing bins with MDs of $61\frac{1}{2}'$ and $62\frac{1}{2}'$ and PFCs ranging from 91 to 104.5. This grain was weighed into the bins by the writer on May 28 and the other data for this study were obtained on the same day. The average test weight was 29.2 pounds, varying from 27.5 pounds to 30.7 pounds. The No. 2 oats averaged 30.4 pounds per bushel and showed an average rate of PE of 21.33%, while the No. 3 oats averaged 27.98 pounds per bushel and the rate of PE averaged 26.00%. While the data obtained from this one study cannot be accepted as conclusive, it nevertheless indicates the same inverse relation of test weight to packing effect demonstrated in all other studies of this nature and, at least tentatively, establishes these rates of PE for 30.4-pound and 28-pound oats stored in wooden bins of this size and depth.

D.—A study of the packing effect in 36,475 bushels of cleaned, dried soybeans stored in one square, wooden cribbed bin with a PFC of 105, 77' deep, and 18 square, tile bins with MDs of 23' and PFCs ranging from 88 to 109. The data for this study were obtained immediately after the beans were weighed into the bins, but an average test weight only was available. The results showed that the rates of PE ranged from 3.78% to a minus 4.01%, but that the rate in the entire lot was only 0.09%. This variance is to be expected because only the average test weight of 55 pounds per bushel was used while it is known that the test weights of the beans in the individual bins varied several pounds. It should also be realized that a difference of several inches in the "depth of grain" would account for most of the differences between actual volume and theoretical volume in bins of this size, and even when bins are "leveled off" measurements will vary that much.

The data obtained indicates the lack of

packing effect in cleaned, dried soybeans stored in bins of this type, and further demonstrates the risk of basing conclusions on results taken from individual bins, especially when the exact test weights are not available. Further discussion of PE in soybeans will be found in subsequent chapters.

E.—A study of the packing effect in 217,422 bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 Minnesota malting barley stored in 12 circular, concrete bins with PFCs of 426.6 and MDs of $107\frac{1}{2}'$, 3 irregular interstices with PFCs of 248.4 and MDs of $100\frac{1}{2}'$, and 2 outerstices with PFCs of 72.5 and MDs of $99\frac{1}{2}'$. The average test weight of this barley was 46 pounds, and the data obtained showed the following results: Circular bins, HR 6.5', average PE, 18.32%; Interstices, HR 3.6', average PE, 14.17%; Outerstices, HR 2.15', average PE, 11.64%. This data establishes the rate of PE in 46 pound barley, stored in concrete bins of this size and type, and further demonstrates the direct relationship of hydraulic radius to packing effect in grain of one test weight stored in bins of the same depth.

NO SETTLEMENT OF GRAIN IN BIN

F.—The theory has often been advanced that "settling" occurs in grain stored in bins, and that this settling increases in proportion to the length of time the grain remains in the bins. In support of this theory, the writer's attention has been called to "dust lines" around the walls of bins, usually conforming exactly to the outlines of the surfaces of the grain in the bins at the time. Regardless of the fact that these dust lines appear anywhere from one inch to many feet above the surface of the grain, the claim has been that the grain had settled that far. Obviously these dust lines are merely outlines formed at some previous time when grain had occupied a greater depth of the bin. They conform with the outlines of the grain currently in the bin simply because most bins are always filled from the same point.

A more confusing indication of settling is the slight "roll" formed in the surface of the grain all around the wall of a bin. This appears to indicate that the grain occupying the outside two inches against the wall has held its original position, while the balance has settled several inches. Careful observation, however, reveals that this "roll" is the result of a sort of "backwash" occurring when grain sliding down the slope of the pile hits the wall and rolls up and over following grain. When the filling operation is completed, this roll remains.

Still another apparent indication of settling is the fact that when a covered bin has been filled to a point where its opening has been choked and allowed to stand overnight, the opening will clear and more grain (usually an amount equal to the PFC of the bin) can be run in. Most elevator spoutmen will point to this fact as positive proof of settling, but again observation refutes the claim. When the top few feet of a bin are being filled, the pile becomes steeper because the grain is flowing in too rapidly to spread as readily as it did when it dropped ten—or even five—feet before hitting the pile. When the opening has become choked and the stream is cut off, that grain at the top of the pile gradually slides and rolls down until a more normal slope is attained. The writer has increased the "operating capacity"¹⁴ of bins as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their PFCs, simply by decreasing the size of the stream while filling the top five feet.

To determine accurately the rate of settling, if any, in large, deep, concrete bins, the following test was made: Three bins of 31,000 bushel capacity, 100 feet deep, were filled with No. 2 hard red winter wheat; three similar bins were filled with No. 2 yellow corn, three with No. 2 rye, and two with No. 1 white oats (natural). Each bin was carefully trimmed level immediately after filling and a clear outline of the surface of the grain marked on the walls. In addition, at least ten measurements were taken on each bin and a record was made of the unfilled space. This could be done quite accurately as the bins were of the open type (not floored over) and the grain in several bins trimmed exactly flush with the tops of the walls. Each bin was entirely filled and trimmed on the same day, the filling operation requiring about two hours and the trimming about thirty minutes, so it can be assumed that no appreciable settling occurred before the measurements were taken.

During the first two months, weekly observations were made of each bin, and thereafter bi-weekly until the bins were drawn, but not even a trace of settling could be detected in any bin. Two of the corn bins and one bin of rye were drawn after the 14th week, the last corn bin and one bin of wheat were drawn after the 18th week, but the remaining six bins were not drawn until after the 28th week when the final observations were made. No record was kept of the test weight or moisture content but all of the grain graded out, showing no sign of spoilage or insect damage.

[To be continued]

¹⁴Operating Capacity of a bin is its capacity in legal bushels when filled without trimming to a point where its opening is blocked. Operating Capacity of an elevator is its capacity in legal bushels when its storage bins are filled to operating capacity but those bins required to turn the grain are left clear. Of course the operating capacity of either bin or elevator varies with different grains or grain of different test weights but it is usually stated in terms of the grain or grains it normally handles and in the "average" test weight of that grain.

Production of wood from corn stalks was reported Sept. 8 by the Bureau of Standards. To make the boards, the bureau said, corn stalks first were reduced to bundles of fiber of uniform length and were softened by suspension in water. Then they were made into wet mats in a "forming machine," pressed to remove excess water, and then dried under heat and pressure.

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by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

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Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here Sept. 10 and 11.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Tudor & Jones, the enterprising feed men of Weedsport, are among the exhibitors at the Sept. 6 to 12 New York State Fair.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Wayne Fish & Co., handling feed ingredients, binder twine and rope as manufacturers' agents, removed Sept. 1 to more commodious and well equipped offices in the Rand Tower.

Insufficiency of vitamin content caused the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to refuse entry at the port of New York to several importations of cod liver oil. As announced last June, incoming shipments have been assayed for vitamin potency.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The N.-W. Retail Feed Ass'n will hold a series of local meetings at Osakis, Fergus Falls, Plato, Northfield, Willow River, Owatonna, Rolling Stone and Willmar, closing with a meeting late in November at Forest Lake.

Decatur, Ind.—Norman F. Kruse, formerly identified with soy oil experimental work at the Cincinnati plant of the Proctor & Gamble Co., has been engaged as research chemist by the Central Soya Co. Mr. Kruse is a graduate of Iowa State College and has been occupied with research work since leaving the university. Mr. Kruse has the title of technical director.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Sept. 5 added cotton seed meal, cake and hulls, and chopped or ground alfalfa to live stock feed products eligible for reduced freight rates in the drouth area.* The new rate will be two-thirds of the normal rate. The department also extended to Kansas and Oklahoma reduced rates on linseed and soy bean meal and cake, and on grains and grain products for animal consumption. The rates previously applied only to the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

Winchester, Ind.—Feed trade seems to be good and farmers seem to have money to pay for what they buy. Predictions were made a few weeks ago that we would see very high priced eggs in October, some how these things don't turn out just like they are predicted. Pullets are laying earlier than they have for years. Some people who keep hens largely for the eggs they produce are finding it difficult to keep their pullets from commencing to lay. They are hard at it producing quite a few eggs. Nature seems to take care of these things a good deal better than the wise ones in Washington.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

On Aug. 1, 1936, the Louisiana State Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act No. 142 became effective. Section 17 (a) of this law provides that the State Board of Health is authorized to require all manufacturers or processors of food in package form to register each separate and distinct product annually with the Board, and supply the Board with sample of each product upon request, and to assess the manufacturers of such products an annual examination or investigation charge, subject to a maximum of \$5 for any one separate and distinct product registered, and subject to a total charge against any one manufacturer not to exceed \$100 an

nually. Millers doing business in the State of Louisiana should immediately file registration with Dr. O'Hara, pres. of the Department of Health, New Orleans, La.

Program Iowa Feed Dealers

The Iowa Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its first convention Sept. 15 and 16 at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines.

The program tentatively arranged includes an address of welcome by the mayor of Des Moines. "Organization Work," by D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Benefits of Ass'ns," C. W. Sievert, Chicago, Ill.

"Chain Stores and How to Combat Them," Senator Wm. Beardsley, New Virginia, Ia.

"Feed Dealers' Problems," L. R. McKee, Muscatine, Ia.

"Truckers and Truck Problems," Ray Murray, sec'y Iowa Department of Agriculture.

A stag party will be given the evening of Sept. 15 and a banquet the evening of Sept. 16.

Government standards for milled and brown rice have been amended by the Department of Agriculture, with regard to the basic method of determining the moisture content of the rice as a grade factor. In using the Brown-Duvel test on milled rice and brown rice (but not brewers' rice), the heating element should be cut off at 210 degrees in order to give results comparable to the air oven method, instead of at 200 degrees as formerly specified by the Department.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

Minneapolis Spot			Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
June 27.....	19.50	25.00	17.35	20.25
July 3.....	21.50	25.50	17.50	20.50
July 11.....	26.00	29.00	20.00	22.85
July 18.....	23.00	31.00	21.65	25.00
July 25.....	25.00	26.00	20.00	24.50
Aug. 1.....	25.50	26.00	25.00	28.65
Aug. 8.....	25.50	26.50	23.50	28.25
Aug. 15.....	26.50	29.00	24.50	29.50
Aug. 22.....	26.00	32.00	25.35	31.50
Aug. 29.....	25.00	32.00	22.85	29.75
Sept. 5.....	23.50	30.00	24.00	29.35

St. Louis		Chicago		
Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy-Meal	
June 27.....	19.05	21.10	96	28.40
July 3.....	19.15	21.25	1.04	29.00
July 11.....	22.75	25.00	1.17	35.50
July 18.....	25.60	25.60	1.29	38.50
July 25.....	22.25	25.10	1.31	38.50
Aug. 1.....	26.60	29.50	1.32	41.00
Aug. 8.....	25.65	29.75	1.38	43.40
Aug. 15.....	26.60	31.00	1.40½	.....
Aug. 22.....	27.10	32.00	1.43	44.40
Aug. 29.....	24.60	30.00	1.49	44.40
Sept. 5.....	25.10	30.15	1.32	43.50

Cottonseed Meal			Denver		Chicago	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Corn	Corn
June 27.....	31.50	23.50	21.00	67	67	67
July 3.....	32.00	25.00	21.00	75	75	75
July 11.....	34.00	31.00	21.00	91	91	91
July 18.....	35.00	32.50	21.00	92	92	92
July 25.....	37.00	32.50	25.00	92	92	92
Aug. 1.....	37.00	33.00	25.00	1.12	1.12	1.12
Aug. 8.....	37.00	35.00	27.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 15.....	39.00	33.50	29.00	1.12	1.12	1.12
Aug. 22.....	39.00	30.75	27.00	1.16	1.16	1.16
Aug. 29.....	36.00	29.35	27.00	1.12	1.12	1.12
Sept. 5.....	37.00	30.50	27.00	1.14	1.14	1.14

Relative Value of Feeds

Many feed concentrates are cheaper than corn at the present time, writes W. H. Ridgell of Kansas State College, in the weekly Kansas City Star, giving the relative values in the following table:

	Relative feeding value compared with corn (%)	Calculated worth per ton	Market price per ton (Aug. 15)
GRAINS—			
Corn, ground	100	\$45.00	\$45.00
Wheat, ground	100	45.00	45.00
Barley, ground	95	42.75	42.00
Oats, ground	85	38.25	35.00
CONCENTRATES—			
Wheat bran	80	36.00	26.00
Wheat middlings	90	40.50	33.00
Wheat screenings (medium weight)	70	31.50	21.00
Molasses	80	36.00	24.00
Brewers' grains (25% protein)	95	42.75	30.00
Gluten feed (23% protein)	115	51.75	38.00
Gluten meal (44%)	135	60.75	47.00
Linseed meal (34%)	140	63.00	53.00
Cottonseed meal (41%)	133	59.85	43.00
Soybean oil meal (43%)	135	60.75	48.00
Dairy feed (16-20%)	95	42.75	37.00
Dairy feed (32%)	135	60.75	46.00
ROUGHAGES—			
Alfalfa, No. 2	70	31.50	17.00
Prairie hay	50	22.50	14.00
Oat straw	30	13.50	8.00
Wheat straw	25	11.25	6.00
Corn fodder (no ears)	40	18.00	....
Corn silage (immature corn)	12	5.40	....
Cottonseed hulls	40	18.00	....
Skim milk (liquid)	15	6.75	....

New Alabama Feed Regulations

Besides alfalfa meal and ground whole ear corn other good feed ingredients may now be mixed and sold in Alabama as molasses feed under a new regulation by the State Board of Agriculture, effective Oct. 1, as follows:

No. 11. (a) "A mixture of a feed material and molasses, containing not less than 9 per cent of protein, may be sold in Alabama, when not less than 90 per cent of the protein in the mixture is in a digestible form.

(b) "It will be necessary for the mixture to be labeled with the name of the feed material and the kind of molasses used in its manufacture.

(c) "No brand name can be used in connection with either the registration, analysis tag or the bag in which the mixture is packed for sale.

(d) "All other mixtures of feed materials shall contain not less than 9 per cent protein, 2 per cent fat or more than 15 per cent crude fiber.

Zinc in the Diet

Zinc has long been known as a valuable electrode in the generation of electricity in primary batteries.

A recent discovery is that dairy cows may need zinc in their diet. The reason is undiscovered. It is surmised that zinc, like vitamins, may be concerned in the generation of vital force, as it is in generation of electricity.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station F. Stirn, E. L. Hove, C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart found that when rations extremely low in zinc were fed to rats, the animals did not grow, the hair coat failed to develop, and where the coat was spotted black it became dull gray in color.

When zinc was added to the rations of such animals, growth proceeded normally, the poor color of the hair coat disappeared, and the harshness of the fur gave way to a soft, silky texture. It is evident, therefore, that zinc is an essential element for rat nutrition, and probably for mammalian nutrition in general.

During the past year studies have been made on the physiology of rats fed a zinc-deficient ration in an attempt to discover what is the function of zinc in the animal body. Particular attention has been directed toward the question

of whether zinc has some role in carbohydrate metabolism.

It has been found that the basal metabolism of zinc-low animals is normal, and the sugar of the blood is likewise normal. However, in studying their assimilation of glucose it was found that the glucose in the blood does not rise as fast as it normally should after feeding.

Evidently biologists are on the threshold of fundamental discoveries in nutrition.

Feed Inspection in Rhode Island

W. L. Adams and A. S. Knowles, Jr., in the annual feed circular of the Rhode Island State College report on the inspection of feeds made for the state department of agriculture.

Because of failures to meet guaranties for either protein or fat, special mention is made of the following brands: Beacon Sweet 20, Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y., was 1.11 per cent below guaranty for fat. Creamline Dairy Ration, C. W. Campbell Co., Westerly, R. I., failed by 1.12 per cent to meet guaranty for protein. Continental Distillers Grains, Continental Distilling Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., was 1.84 per cent below guaranty for protein. Flory's 24% Special Dairy Feed, Flory Milling Co., Inc., Bangor, Pa., was 2.75 per cent under guaranty for protein. The following products of Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass., were found below guaranty: Bidwell 24% Dairy Ration was 2.73 per cent low for protein; Yankee 20% Dairy Ration was 0.90 per cent short in fat content; Park & Pollard Intermediate Chick Feed was 0.92 per cent below guaranty for fat. Molasses Horse Feed, C. P. Washburn Co., Middleboro, Mass., was 1.45 per cent low in fat. Just Right Growing Mash, A. A. Campbell and Son, Phenix, R. I., was 1.37 per cent below guaranty for protein and 0.52 per cent low for fat. Pure Fish Meal, Great Eastern Feed Mills, Lowell, Mass., was 3.56 per cent below guaranty for protein and contained more than twice the amount of fat guaranteed. Rearco Bone Meal, John Reardon and Sons Co., Cambridge, Mass., was 1.31 per cent below guaranty for fat. Rubico Meat Bone Scraps, H. M. Rubin Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., was 1.31 per cent below guaranty for protein. There were many smaller deficiencies.

Misbranding of Feeds

Asa Strait & Sons Milling Co., Nashville, Mich., paid a fine of \$50 after having pleaded guilty to shipping alfalfa leaf meal adulterated with alfalfa meal. One of the shipments was labeled Rush City Mills, Rushville, Ind.

H. C. Knoke & Co., Chicago, Ill., paid a fine of \$50 after having pleaded guilty to shipping barley feed containing less than the 14% crude protein guaranteed.

The Ada Milling Co., Ada, Okla., paid a fine of \$100 after pleading guilty to having labeled wheat brown shorts as "wheat gray shorts." The shipment contained more than the 5.50% crude fiber stated on the label.

For misbranding cottonseed meal fines were imposed on Temple Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.; East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., trading as the Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; and as the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill at Forrest City, Ark. For misbranding cottonseed cake a fine of \$25 was imposed on the Osceola Cotton Oil Co., Osceola, Ark.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August compared with August, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	117	...	...	...
Boston	715	352	...	...
Chicago	2,237	1,216	179	57
Ft. Worth	33	341	...	...
Kansas City ...	9,408	5,232	1,992	684
Minneapolis ...	819	333	34	24

Loan limit has been increased from \$200 to \$400 to farmers with equipment in winter wheat territory. Live stock feed advances remain limited to \$200.

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Crushes, mixes and feeds. Variable flow control. Steady uniform output. Tramp metal protection. Nickle Eng. Works Saginaw, Michigan

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Use more of it—it's *healthful*



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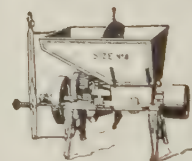
Merchants Exchange
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BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocanut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Expeller Extracted Soybean Oil Meal

By PROF. J. W. HAYWARD, Director of Nutritional Research

PRELIMINARY DRYING: The soybeans are cracked and then dried in a drier, usually of the rotary type. This drying operation is the first step in reducing the moisture in the soybeans to approximately 2%. The soybeans are conveyed while hot to a steam jacketed tempering apparatus located directly over the expeller machinery.

TEMPERING: The cracked and dried soybeans are usually held in the tempering apparatus at temperatures ranging between 212° to 240° F. for about 10 to 15 minutes, depending upon the type of tempering apparatus and the speed of the operation. The tempering apparatus is equipped with an agitator which stirs the cracked beans to insure uniform heating. The preliminary drying and tempering operations are designed to reduce the moisture in the cracked soybeans to about 2% and to heat them in order to facilitate extraction of the oil in the expeller.

EXPELLING THE OIL: The ground soybeans are fed from the tempering apparatus into the expeller, located directly below. The oil is expelled by the pressure exerted in a horizontal steel barrel by a centrally revolving worm shaft. This expelling operation which removes about three-fourths of the oil from the soybeans requires about 2 to 2½ minutes. Each expeller unit operates independently of the others. No provision is made for recording the temperature of the heat generated by friction in the expeller. The frictional heat that is generated within the expeller is direct dry heat. The operators have no way of regulating the temperature of the material as it passes thru the expeller except to control the pressure within the unit. This is done primarily by regulating the flow of the material thru the expeller barrel. It is possible, however, if the expellers are quipped with a water-cooled shaft, to reduce the temperature of the cake by running cold water thru this shaft. By employing specially constructed thermocouples on several expellers during a test run the temperatures within the expellers were found to vary from 220° to 280° F. No two expellers operated at the same temperature.

GRINDING: The soybean cake leaves the expellers in the form of small chips. These chips are conveyed to the grinding department where they are ground into meal and then sacked ready for shipment.

For our experiments at Wisconsin we varied the temperature in the hydraulic and expeller method of oil extraction so as to prepare meals at low, medium, and high temperatures. Our low, medium and high temperature, hydraulic meals were cooked at 180, 220, and 250 degrees F. for 90 minutes respectively; whereas in the expeller method we used temperatures of 220, 266 and 302 degrees F. in preparing our low, medium and high temperature expeller meals. To accomplish this, adjustments were made in the expeller barrel where the ground beans or cake is subjected to friction heat for a period of 2 or 3 minutes. The solvent extracted meal which we used was prepared at one temperature, namely, 206 degrees F. for 15 minutes. When we prepared all of our meals at the respective soybean plants we also obtained a liberal supply of the soybeans from which each meal was made.

Our studies at the University of Wisconsin were conducted with white rats, poultry and pigs: in other words animals considered critical for most nutritional studies.

A few of the important points set forth in the results of these experiments are as follows:

Commercial soybean oil meals such as the expeller meal processed at low temperatures, 105° C. (220° F.) for 2 minutes or the hydraulic meal cooked at 82° C. (180° F.) for 90 minutes contained proteins similar in nutri-

tive values to the raw soybeans. Raw soybeans were found to contain protein of low nutritive value as determined by the grams of growth per gram of protein eaten.

On the other hand, commercial soybean oil meals which had been prepared at medium and high temperatures such as expeller meals processed at 112 to 130 (234 to 266° F.) and 140 to 150° C. (284 to 302° F.) for 2½ minutes or hydraulic meals cooked at 105° C. and 121° C. (220 to 250° F.) for 90 minutes contained proteins which had about twice the nutritive value of the raw soybeans or low temperature meals. These expeller and hydraulic meals prepared at medium temperatures, respectively, were light brown in color while the meals prepared at high temperatures were brown in color.

Heating the extracted soybeans at 98° C. (206° F.) for 15 minutes, as in the commercial solvent method of oil extraction, was also found to be an effective method of heat treatment. This solvent meal, however, was light

colored. When the ground whole soybean was auto-claved in the laboratory until the meal was brown in color, the protein had a high nutritive value. These results together with the fact that the commercial solvent meal was found to contain a very efficient protein suggest that brown color can only be used as an index of the probable efficiency of the proteins of commercial soybean oil meals produced by the expeller and hydraulic processes.

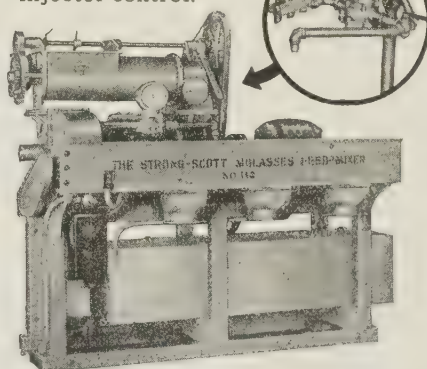
The meals which gave high nutritive values for the proteins in growth tests were also found to contain protein which was more digestible and had a biological value (Nitrogen retention—Method of Mitchell) 10 to 16 per cent higher than the value of the protein of the raw soybean.

"I have a bill prepared to make it unlawful for a manufacturer to engage in retail distribution," says Congressman Wright Patman, co-author of the Robinson-Patman law. What next?

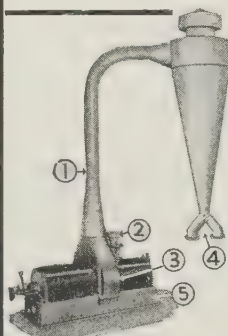
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Inset shows view of the molasses injector control.



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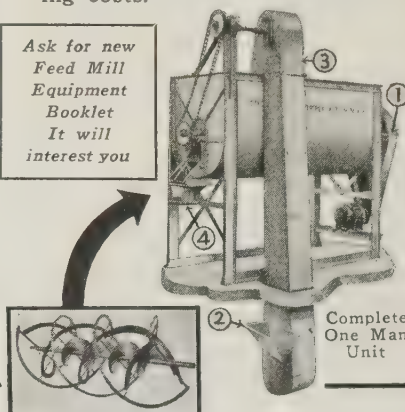


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Agitator cylinder, which with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% to 50% on operating costs.



Pneumatic ATTRITION MILL

Eliminates Fire and Explosion Hazards

1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity.
2. Adjustable non-choking feeder.
3. Removable cover for changing plates.
4. Feed is cool when sacked.
5. Heavy base—sturdy construction.

**Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
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The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Lafayette, Ind.—The State Poultry Ass'n of Indiana will hold its annual convention Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 at Purdue University.

New York, N. Y.—The Second Poultry Industries Exposition will be held here Nov. 10 to 14 by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council in the Port Authority Building.

Too much phosphorus caused slipped tendon, according to the Wisconsin Exp. Sta. Basal ration produced no cases of slipped tendon, but when 1 per cent bone meal was added, 10 per cent of the chicks developed the trouble and when 3 per cent bone meal was added, 22 per cent of the chicks were affected. The basal ration was composed of corn 30, barley 30, oats 20, alfalfa leaf meal 3, sardine oil 1, meat scrap 8, and dried milk 8.

Rations containing .37 per cent calcium in mash feed and free choice of oyster shell gave better production and hatchability than rations containing .24, .37, .66, and 1.05 per cent calcium in the mash as the only source of minerals for egg shell formation. Birds receiving only ground calcium carbonate as a source of egg shell material developed a craving for mica grit. They ate so much that it produced a mechanical enteritis of the intestines, according to the Rhode Island Station.

With an appropriation of \$25,000 for participation or representation of the United States at the World's Poultry Congress the heads in the Department of Agriculture seized upon this opportunity to a junket to Europe at the taxpayer's expense. Instead of sending the senior poultry husbandman of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Dr. Morley A. Jull, the bureaucrats in control sent themselves, namely John R. Mohler, a cattleman; Dr. McPhee of the bureau of animal industry; C. W. Warburton of the extension service; and G. F. Hester of the economic bureau. Dr. Mohler is so cattle-minded he has disrupted the poultry work of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Dr. Jull chose to resign. Why not send a poultryman to the Poultry Congress?

Boosting Turkey Feed Sales

It will pay the feed dealer to go after the turkey feed business. It takes 60 to 80 lbs. of feed (mash and grain) to produce a 15-lb. turkey, depending on available range. Therefore, each 1,000 turkeys started represents a potential market for 30 to 40 tons of feed, if the turkey grower has to purchase both grain and mash, or 15 to 20 tons of mash, even if the turkey grower has his own grain.

Because they are more costly, turkeys are usually given better care and fed more properly than chicks. Almost every turkey grower realizes that he must buy some feed.

Go after both large and small turkey growers. The small bag buyer will use a large amount of turkey mash before his poults are marketed. Turkey growers usually have other classes of poultry and livestock. If you get their turkey feed business, it helps get the others, says the Allied Mills, in its *Business Builder*.

H. V. Anderson, Henry, Nebr., writes the Allied Mills as follows:

"As a live turkey growing demonstration, we started 18 turkey poults in our store window. They were started on May 24, and at six weeks, the average weight was 2.3 pounds—at 12 weeks 6.2 pounds. They were then taken out of the window and grown to maturity. Of the 18 poults started, nine were hens and nine were toms. Two poults were killed by accident when very small. On Nov.

10, the hens average 13.5 pounds and the toms 22.5 pounds or an average of 18 pounds each.

"The gross return per bird was \$3.96 and net profit \$1.91 per bird. This we considered very good, realizing that the poults were not started under the best of conditions in the window."

The National Biscuit Co. was made defendant in a suit filed at New York by the Federal Trade Commission for an order requiring the company to answer six questions in a questionnaire sent out pursuant to an act of Congress last year requiring the Commission to investigate agricultural incomes and the economic condition of producers and processors. The questions relate to emoluments of officers and details as to classes of customers.

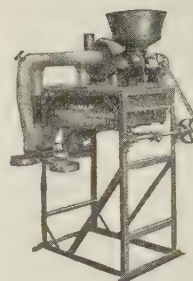
Calcium for Layers

By D. C. KENNARD, Ohio State University

When the usual proportions of meat and bone meal or meat scraps (50@55% protein), fish meal and milk are the supplemental sources of protein, no additional calcium or phosphorus may be needed, excepting oyster shells or limestone grit for layers. But for every 100 lbs. of vegetable protein concentrate, such as soybean oil meal, corn gluten feed or meal, linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, and coconut oil meal, there should be included 15 lbs. of bone meal and 5 lbs. of high calcium limestone or oyster shells. In like manner, high protein, low mineral meat meals should be supplemented with the bone and limestone or oyster shells. This is the long story made short as to when to add minerals, what to add, and how much. Besides these three main issues there are certain incidental matters to be taken into consideration.

Since bone meal constitutes such an important source of supplemental minerals, the kind and form of bone meal becomes a pertinent question. Special steamed bone meal is preferable to raw bone meal for poultry, which contains gelatinous protein material and correspondingly less calcium and phosphorus. It is assumed, of course, that growing pullets and layers always have free access to oyster shells or high calcium limestone grit. By high calcium limestone for use in poultry rations or as a limestone grit as a substitute for oyster shells is meant a 90@95% calcium carbonate limestone.

Since the addition of the proper amount of calcium and phosphorus to a ration deficient in these elements will produce such phenomenal results there is a temptation to think that if such a small addition proves so beneficial an increased quantity should prove still better. However, it should be emphasized that a needless excess of minerals may prove as harmful as a deficiency. This gives rise to the question of what is the proper amount of these elements and the desired proportion of calcium to phosphorus? The total calcium and phosphorus in a ration, excluding shells or limestone grit for layers, to meet the requirements of chickens will generally be from 1 to 1.5% calcium and 0.6 to 1% phosphorus, with a calcium-phosphorus ratio of 2:1 to 3:2.



KELLY DUPLEX

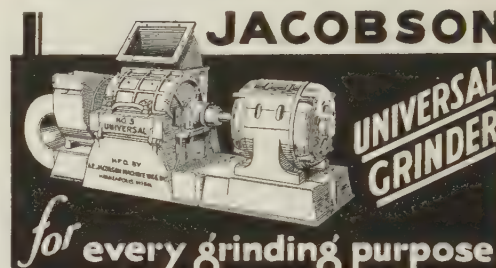
Corn Cutter and Grader Aspirator

It polishes, and sacks the corn.

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By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

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Flavin in Poultry Feed

Thomas H. Jukes of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, in *Poultry Craftsman* for August, gives the results of recent studies of the two components of vitamin G. Of the flavin component he says:

It is now known that there are two definite components in what was formerly called "vitamin G." The experimental rations formerly used in vitamin G studies, are usually deficient in both these components. However, it is now possible to study the two components separately. When this is done, it is found that the two vitamins are quite different in their action on poultry, in their chemical properties and in their distribution in natural feeding stuffs.

Flavin is responsible for most of the growth-promoting action of "vitamin G supplements." For this reason, the term "vitamin G" is often used to refer to flavin itself rather than to the vitamin G group of vitamins. Flavin is a yellowish green pigment, soluble in water. The faint yellowish color of egg white and of dried milk or dried whey, is largely due to flavin. In the remainder of this article, the term "vitamin G" refers to flavin alone rather than to the vitamin G group of factors.

The action of flavin (vitamin G) on young chicks and young turkeys is to promote growth. An experiment was recently conducted in the Poultry Division with young turkeys on a diet low in flavin. When flavin was added to this diet at the rate of only two thousandths of one per cent, a 350 per cent increase in growth was produced. Flavin deficiency in turkeys is accompanied by "dermatitis" consisting of a sore, encrusted mouth, stuck eyelids, ragged feathers and a sore, caked vent. Strangely enough chicks do not develop dermatitis under the same conditions, but their growth is greatly slowed up. Dietary dermatitis in chicks comes as a result of a deficiency of the second component.

Besides being required for growth, flavin has two other important roles in poultry nutrition. These are the stimulation of egg production, and the promotion of hatchability. The amount of the vitamin needed for maximum hatchability appears to be even larger than the amount required for growth.

The best sources of flavin in the poultry ration are greens, alfalfa products, milk and whey. The vitamin appears to be fairly resistant to heat. Davis and Norris at Cornell University showed that a slight scorching of skim milk in the drying process did not measurably affect vitamin G. Young, rapidly growing green plants probably contain more vitamin G than older plants.

The grains and their by-products, including bran, contain very little flavin. The common protein concentrates are poor sources of flavin. Hence the importance of green feed, alfalfa meal, alfalfa leaf meal, milk and whey in poultry feeding.

Growing chicks sometimes develop a temporary deformity of the feet which is thought to be due to flavin deficiency. The toes curl inward, and the chicks have some difficulty in walking. The symptoms usually disappear spontaneously after a week or two. The condition is quite distinct from slipped tendon or "perosis."

Hopes to Insure Farmers' Crops

Senator James P. Pope of Idaho predicts his crop insurance bill will be one of the principal pieces of agricultural legislation to come before the next congress. "The measure, which died in a senate committee when congress adjourned, will be reintroduced next year."

The bill provides for the creation of a national insurance organization to insure farmers against crop losses caused by hail, tornadoes, cyclones, drouth, floods or similar unforeseen hazards.

Maladministration of the organization will be by the secretary of agriculture, a crop insurance expert and an agricultural leader.—F. K. H.

Growing Mash

By C. W. SIEVERT

The same general principles that apply to starting mashers also are applicable to growing mashers with certain differences.

It has been found that a somewhat lower protein level will suffice. A protein content of 14% to 15% on an all mash basis is ample. The regular type of growing mash which is to be fed with grain feed may have a protein content of 16 to 18%.

Many experiment stations do not differentiate between a starting mash and a growing mash. The usual advice is to add grain to the starting mash or chick mash as it is often called. Some stations, however, suggest growing or developing mash formulas and we are quoting some of them.

The growth of the pullet and its sexual development may be kept in step by the use of grain with the growing mash. It may sometimes be necessary to hold back considerably on the amount of mash consumed in order to keep the pullets from developing too fast. The quality of the mash, however, should always be high. It is much better to slow down the birds with grain than to attempt it with a cheap and inefficient mash feed.

The texture of a growing mash may be somewhat coarser than for a starter. However, comparatively large sized particles must be avoided in order to keep the birds from picking the feed apart and wasting much of it in that way. Some feeding devices are better than others in making it hard for the birds to spill feed. It is always best to build your mash feeds so that the tendency of the bird to spill feed is at a minimum rather than depend on the feed hopper to save the feed for you.

Since growing chicks can use coarser feed than baby chicks, the fiber content may also be higher. Usually more bran is used, and possibly more ground oats. Growing mashers usually have a fiber content of 6 to 8%.

GROWING MASH FORMULAS Maryland

(For chicks 4 to 6 weeks old)

Lbs.	
200	wheat bran
200	wheat middlings (not reground bran)
200	ground oats
200	ground yellow corn
100	meat scrap (50% protein)
50	dry skim milk
50	alfalfa leaf meal (low fiber)
5	fine salt

Gradually increase grain feeding until at the fifteenth week chicks are getting at least as much grain as mash.

North Carolina

Lbs.	
30	No. 2 yellow corn meal
20	standard wheat middlings
20	No. 2 heavy oats finely pulverized
12	standard wheat bran
4½	fish meal (55% protein)
4½	meat meal (55% protein)
5	dry skim milk
3	ground limestone (39% calcium and not over 2% magnesium), or oyster shell
1	iodized table salt

Begin feeding growing mash and scratch grain when chicks are 8 weeks old and continue until 18 weeks old.

Commission Merchants and Floor Brokers to Register by Sept. 13

Commodity futures commission merchants and floor brokers are required by the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act to register with the Sec'y of Agriculture before Sept. 13. Altho many applications for registration have been received, the Administration believes that a large number of merchants and brokers in the business have not yet applied.

Application blanks are available at field offices of the Commodity Exchange Administration in New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle and Sacramento.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses	Protein, Fat, and Fibre
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	Analyzed at
	Reasonable Rates
	Runyon Testing Laboratories
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	"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

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(Vitamin G bearing condensed whey)

Increases hatchability 10% to 15% over ordinary feeds when fed to breeding flocks. Egg production is also improved.

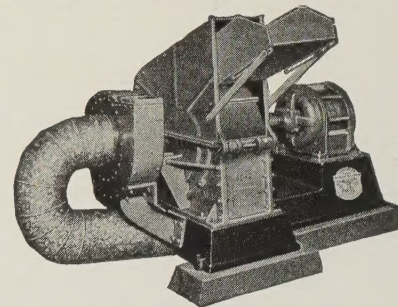
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by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

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New York Dealers Against Feed Imports

The New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 20 and 21, adopted ringing resolutions declaring that domestic markets should be held open for the farmers of the United States.

The Thursday morning session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Albert D. Stearns, Canastota, N. Y., singing led by Jack Buckland, and an address of welcome by Mayor Rolland Marvin, Syracuse, N. Y. The crop report was given by R. L. GILLETTE, statistician, Buro of Markets, Dept. of Farms & Markets, Albany, N. Y., and a discussion of conditions in the state and generally led by Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia, N. Y.

MR. CRAUGH, assistant attorney general of the State of New York, then discussed the unemployment insurance laws.

WEBSTER J. BIRDSALL, director of Buro of Markets, outlined what that Buro was willing to do to help market the crop of hay and grain, advising those needing supplies where a surplus was available. He said several barges of Canadian hay are already in Wallabout market, Brooklyn, and declared, "There is no need to buy hay outside if the hay in this state is properly distributed." He suggested co-operation among hay dealers in obtaining hay for state needs.

Major Goodrich, of the quartermaster's department, Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke of the demand for hay, straw, and grain for army cantonments and discussed the grade requirements and the inspection service system.

W. A. WHEELER, Chief of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division, Buro of Agricultural Economics, informed the delegates of what is being done to cope with the drouth situation thru the establishment of the livestock feed agency with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., under the supervision of E. O. Pollock.

PHILIP ROTHROCK, grain supervisor of New York City, discussed grain inspection.

The ladies were entertained at luncheon and at an afternoon theatre party.

All the members and their guests participated in the banquet on the Roof Garden at which Congressman John Tabor, Auburn, N. Y., expressed his convictions relative to hasty and ill-advised legislation especially with reference to importation of farm products at a greatly reduced tariff and of various projects unjustifiable from an economic standpoint. He reaffirmed his belief that the duty on hay should be restored to \$5.00 a ton and maintained there is plenty of surplus hay in this country to take care of the demand.

Branding much of the recent federal legislation as "ridiculous," Tabor assailed the administration's record on expenditures and reiterated a demand for "more business in government and less government in business."

He called for a three-point program of reform, including "fewer frauds in the name of relief," American markets for American producers and reduction of present bureaucracy in government.

"The employes' annuity proposition of the social security act is unsound," he declared, "because it provides for investment of money in government bonds. When the time comes

Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	2,797	3,440	...	...
*Boston	875	1,361	...	...
*Chicago	9,328	7,639	38,091	25,640
*Kansas City	7,500	4,450	23,725	22,656
*Milwaukee	1,205	1,260	10,485	8,750
*Minneapolis	3,317	1,123	40,853	24,366
*Millfeed. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts.				

when the social security board will have to use the fund to pay annuities, in addition to the six per cent payroll tax, another big tax must be levied to meet the bonds.

"The first part of the act, relating to old age relief, was not to take care of the old folks but to carry thru the bill because many did not have the spine to vote against the act in view of that portion of it."

The present officers were re-elected: Pres., Franklin L. Lewi, New York; vice pres., L. F. Hewitt, Locke, N. Y.; and secy-treas., D. Clifford Jones, Weedsport, N. Y.

The terms of office of Messrs. E. B. Murphy, Syracuse, and F. A. Prentice, Auburn, both former presidents of the Ass'n, expired, and the following were elected to serve for three years in their stead: Wm. H. Archer, Coldwater, N. Y., and M. F. Durfee, Fall River, Mass.

Resolution Against Hay Imports

FLOYD A. WHEAT, for the resolutions comite, reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, it is the feeling of the members of the New York Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n, that insofar as possible our domestic markets for farm products should be held open for our own farmers; and

WHEREAS, it is our conviction that, provided proper distribution is made, there are available within our own borders sufficient supplies of forage; and

WHEREAS, within recent years the duty on the importation of hay was sharply reduced, be it

RESOLVED, that the members of this Ass'n favor the restoration of the import duty on hay to the former level of \$5 per ton, with the feeling that such duty would materially assist our domestic producers in retaining the markets which rightfully belong to them.

The Roumanian government has issued the first estimate of the corn crop indicating an outturn of 195,500,000 compared with 187,000,000 last year.

Mineral Feed Mfrs. Have Good Program

For the fourth annual convention of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n there have been arranged two formal addresses and an illustrated lecture in addition to the usual open forum for a full and free discussion of industry problems, with special reference to the question of how to improve, increase, promote and stabilize conditions in the mineral feed manufacturing industry.

Vice Pres. Jas. H. Murphy of Burlington, Wis., will call the meeting to order at 10 a. m., Sept. 17, in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, for a brief business session, adjourning at 11:30 for luncheon, the golf tournament at Tam O'Shanter Golf Club and annual dinner.

Pres. E. V. Moorman, of Quincy, Ill., will preside at the Friday sessions.

Friday morning Dr. J. S. Hughes, Professor of Chemistry, Kansas State College, will discuss "Mineral Requirements of Livestock." As one of the leading authorities on nutrition, Dr. Hughes always has something new to say and something to take home and apply concretely to business. Because of personal experiences, Dr. Hughes has specialized in nutrition and in minerals.

W. K. Lasher, pres. of the Professional and Business Men's Auxiliary, talks on a vital subject, "How to Keep Accounts from Becoming Delinquent." Mr. Lasher's organization has specialized in handling rural collections and has achieved some truly remarkable results.

Time will permit Dr. Hughes to give a second talk, "Chemical Compounds Which Control One's Appearance and Actions." This is new information and Dr. Hughes says it is of much interest to women so do bring your wives. It will be illustrated.

Luncheon will be at 2 p. m. Friday at Hotel Sherman.

California Ass'n Has a Record of Accomplishment

The remarkable increase in membership enjoyed by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is credited to the efficient manner in which its officials have tackled every problem confronting the dealers.

The organization is practically three ass'ns in one, with grain, hay and feed divisions, effectively co-ordinated by Sec'y I. J. Stromnes.

The Ass'n enjoys the confidence of state officials and groups, a valuable asset when it comes to new legislation or law enforcement.

The Ass'n has sponsored, amended or helped other groups obtain the following laws:

Recording conditional contracts on livestock.

Permitting bulk sales of epsom salts, cod liver oil, copperas, bluestone and sulphur, when properly labeled.

The commercial feed law which is changing competition.

Licensing of traveling peddlers of hay and grain. Specific exemption for established retailers.

The California Seed Law re-tagging of California-grown grains.

Charter members of the California Seed Council.

Warehouse Weevil Control bill.

Helped exempt feed sold commercial producers from the sales tax.

Obtained 5,000 non-commercial signatures to exempt all feed from the sales tax.

The Ass'n has been instrumental in killing 13 bills harmful to the trade.

The Ass'n helps members under the following specific problems:

The bag law and legal contract provisions in buying grains.

Technical points re. the sales tax on feed-stuffs.

Feed law regulations which affect feed mixers or retailers.

License requirements under the crop buyer or peddler licenses.

Tagging field grains sold for seed—and seed law questions.

License tax on feed delivery trucks—gross income.

Highway and City Carrier Act interpretations.

Resale of economic poisons at retail—labeling—bulk sales, etc.

Regulations on resale at retail of drugs, remedies—Pharmacy Law.

Uniform bag weights, weights and measures and net container acts.

County and state quarantine regulations, seeds, alfalfa, etc.

Unemployment insurance regulations and records.

Old age pension record—federal and state.

Motor vehicle code truck regulations on weights, fees, etc.

Sales tax on feed purchases from out of state by consumers.

Weevil control act—grain warehouses.

Class rates, etc., industrial compensation insurance.

The agricultural code as affecting feed industry.

Fertilizer law regulations.

Warehouse receipts—public utilities act.

Unfair practices act—unfair prices, advertising, or practices.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during June and during the six months ending with June, compared with the like periods of 1935, as reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,000 lbs.:

	IMPORTS		Six Months ending June 30	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay	693	2,727	4,091	65,828
Coconut cake....	3,250	2,788	27,725	21,641
Soybean cake	2,669	1,672	12,330	47,844
Cottonseed cake..	109	50	1,656	28,373
Linseed cake	1,234	1,080	5,985	6,364
All other cake....	80	517	1,265	4,224
Wheat feeds	23,638	31,392	146,111	204,212
Tankage	4,184	1,217	28,397	10,248
Fish scrap	1,332	439	22,391	22,810
Beet pulp	4,012	1,447	14,849	20,773
	EXPORTS		Six Months ending June 30	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay	180	276	1,409	2,012
Cottonseed cake..	...	...	2,091	13
Linseed cake	12,194	25,750	98,815	98,059
Other oil cake....	2,229	23	16,699	53
Cottonseed meal..	38	22	1,495	739
Linseed meal	701	1,051	4,271	7,292
Other oil meal....	5,842	188	19,941	1,004
Fish meal	21	1,723	3,423	13,824
Mixed dairy fds..	162	133	928	994
Mxd. poultry fds.	197	177	1,124	971
Other mxd. feeds	149	155	890	681
Other feed, bran.	625	537	5,134	3,320
Kafr, milo, bus..	1,332	12	1,340	2,910
Oyster shell	3,075	8,430	31,624	26,354

Supply Trade

Silver Creek, N. Y.—A. B. Chapman, formerly sec'y of the Huntley Mfg. Co., died recently.

Chicago, Ill.—H. G. Onstad has been made president of the James Stewart Corp., succeeding W. R. Sinks, retired. L. V. Heuser, from the New York office will succeed Mr. Onstad as vice-president.

Advertising builds up a mental habit of recognizing a name—it could be your name—in connection with a product. People become familiar with a name, and familiarity does not breed contempt. It breeds confidence.

La Crosse, Wis.—The Pyroil Co. has put into effect thruout the United States a premium plan which it is claimed benefits the retail salesman who sells Pyroil to his customers. A long list of valuable premiums are available. Grain elevator operators who are interested can secure further information by writing the manufacturers.

Enterprise, Kan.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ehram are traveling in Europe, following a business trip to London. They will spend some time in Switzerland, from which country Mr. Ehram's father emigrated to this country together with C. Hoffman, an early pioneer in the flour milling industry.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. has just issued a very attractive catalog descriptive of its extensive line of feed mill equipment. It contains many illustrations of actual installations, and drawings of suggested layouts for feed mills. It is a valuable addition to any elevator operator's library, and readers of the Journal can obtain a copy by writing the company.

Middletown, O.—The Armco Research Department has agreed to study the problem of the wearing away of grain spouts with the hope that something worth while can be accomplished. Will make some experimental installations, and we should have some interesting stories of results within a few months.—Bennett Chapple, vice-pres. American Rolling Mill Co.

Cleveland, O.—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, prominent financier, in a recent statement declared 1936 will be the best since 1930, and possibly since 1929. He said: The activity of business and the volume of industrial production have been much more nearly constant during last year and so far this year than in any previous part of the depression period. A major factor in this increased steadiness of industry has been the well sustained employment among the factory workers making durable goods.

Seldom in the past, and at no time in recent years, has the investor been presented with such a favorable opportunity to buy wheat as exists today; for not only is the world situation thoroly sound, but the market has every appearance of being sold out. We think advantage should be taken of this combination of bullish circumstances to accumulate May wheat at prevailing levels and on a scale down.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

The **Millers National Federation** will conduct a series of accounting conferences for the purpose of clarifying millers' accounting problems with reference to the windfall tax. The first of these conferences will be held at Kansas City sometime the week beginning Sept. 7 and will be sponsored jointly by the Federation and the Southwestern Millers' League. Millers and their accountants, tax consultants and others who are interested in accounting phases of the windfall tax are welcome to attend these meetings.

Books Received

TURKEY RAISERS' GUIDE tells just what to feed turkeys at the six periods of their age, and gives general instructions that if followed should bring success to any intelligent person attempting turkey production. Stress is laid on the different methods required as a caution to those familiar with the ordinary poultry practice. Conservatively written, the author has made use of the most up-to-date research in the preparation of this valuable booklet sent gratis to readers of the Journals by the Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., and Waverly, N. Y.

FARMING FOR FAMINE traces the sordid

story of hunger and of its deadening effect on human progress. With indisputable evidence it shows that policies depriving farmers of liberty in the use of land, restricting production or destroying crops are simply a drive toward famine. Like effects come from debasing the currency to raise prices. By E. Parmelee Prentice. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

NATIONAL INCOME and Its Elements, a study by the National Industrial Conference Board, shows that income derived from government sources, which accounted for 8.5% of the total in 1929, had increased in proportion to 17.5% by 1934. Sums derived from government amounted to 6,820 million dollars in 1929 and 9,354 million dollars in 1934, an increase of 37%, while the amount from private industry and occupation sources dropped from 73,209 million dollars in 1929 to 41,545 million dollars in 1934, or 43%.

Truck Loads to Bushels 6,600—17,590

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Reducing Weights to Bushels of 48 Pounds for Barley, Buckwheat and Hungarian Grass Seed

Weight (Lbs.)	48 lbs. Bushels	56 lbs. Bushels	60 lbs. Bushels	70 lbs. Bushels
6,600	137.5	120.0	110.0	94.3
6,700	139.6	121.4	111.5	95.8
6,800	141.7	122.9	113.0	97.3
6,900	143.8	124.3	114.5	98.8
7,000	145.8	125.7	116.0	100.0
7,100	147.9	127.1	117.5	101.6
7,200	149.9	128.6	119.0	103.1
7,300	152.0	130.0	120.5	104.6
7,400	154.0	131.4	122.0	106.2
7,500	156.1	132.9	123.5	107.7
7,600	158.1	134.3	125.0	109.3
7,700	160.2	135.7	126.5	110.8
7,800	162.2	137.1	128.0	112.4
7,900	164.3	138.6	129.5	113.9
8,000	166.3	140.0	131.0	115.5
8,100	168.4	141.4	132.5	117.0
8,200	170.4	142.9	134.0	118.6
8,300	172.5	144.3	135.5	120.1
8,400	174.5	145.7	137.0	121.7
8,500	176.6	147.1	138.5	123.2
8,600	178.6	148.6	140.0	124.8
8,700	180.7	150.0	141.5	126.3
8,800	182.7	151.4	143.0	127.9
8,900	184.8	152.9	144.5	129.4
9,000	186.8	154.3	146.0	131.0
9,100	188.9	155.7	147.5	132.5
9,200	190.9	157.1	149.0	134.1
9,300	193.0	158.6	150.5	135.6
9,400	195.0	160.0	152.0	137.2
9,500	197.1	161.4	153.5	138.7
9,600	199.1	162.9	155.0	140.3
9,700	201.2	164.3	156.5	141.8
9,800	203.2	165.7	158.0	143.4
9,900	205.3	167.1	159.5	144.9
10,000	207.3	168.6	161.0	146.5
10,100	209.4	170.0	162.5	148.0
10,200	211.4	171.4	164.0	149.6
10,300	213.5	172.9	165.5	151.1
10,400	215.5	174.3	167.0	152.7
10,500	217.6	175.7	168.5	154.2
10,600	219.6	177.1	170.0	155.8
10,700	221.7	178.6	171.5	157.3
10,800	223.7	180.0	173.0	158.9
10,900	225.8	181.4	174.5	160.4
11,000	227.8	182.9	176.0	162.0
11,100	229.9	184.3	177.5	163.5
11,200	231.9	185.7	179.0	165.1
11,300	234.0	187.1	180.5	166.6
11,400	236.0	188.6	182.0	168.2
11,500	238.1	190.0	183.5	169.7
11,600	240.1	191.4	185.0	171.3
11,700	242.2	192.9	186.5	172.8
11,800	244.2	194.3	188.0	174.4
11,900	246.3	195.7	189.5	175.9
12,000	248.3	197.1	191.0	177.5
12,100	250.4	198.6	192.5	179.0
12,200	252.4	200.0	194.0	180.6
12,300	254.5	201.4	195.5	182.1
12,400	256.5	202.9	197.0	183.7
12,500	258.6	204.3	198.5	185.2
12,600	260.6	205.7	200.0	186.8
12,700	262.7	207.1	201.5	188.3
12,800	264.7	208.6	203.0	190.0
12,900	266.8	210.0	204.5	191.5
13,000	268.8	211.4	206.0	193.1
13,100	270.9	212.9	207.5	194.6
13,200	272.9	214.3	209.0	196.2
13,300	275.0	215.7	210.5	197.7
13,400	277.0	217.1	212.0	199.3
13,500	279.1	218.6	213.5	200.8
13,600	281.1	220.0	215.0	202.4
13,700	283.2	221.4	216.5	203.9
13,800	285.2	222.9	218.0	205.5
13,900	287.3	224.3	219.5	207.0
14,000	289.3	225.7	221.0	208.6
14,100	291.4	227.1	222.5	210.1
14,200	293.4	228.6	224.0	211.7
14,300	295.5	230.0	225.5	213.2
14,400	297.5	231.4	227.0	214.8
14,500	299.6	232.9	228.5	216.3
14,600	301.6	234.3	230.0	217.9
14,700	303.7	235.7	231.5	219.4
14,800	305.7	237.1	233.0	221.0
14,900	307.8	238.6	234.5	222.5
15,000	309.8	240.0	236.0	224.1
15,100	311.9	241.4	237.5	225.6
15,200	313.9	242.9	239.0	227.2
15,300	316.0	244.3	240.5	228.7
15,400	318.0	245.7	242.0	230.3
15,500	320.1	247.1	243.5	231.8
15,600	322.1	248.6	245.0	233.4
15,700	324.2	250.0	246.5	234.9
15,800	326.2	251.4	248.0	236.5
15,900	328.3	252.9	249.5	238.0
16,000	330.3	254.3	251.0	239.6
16,100	332.4	255.7	252.5	241.1
16,200	334.4	257.1	254.0	242.7
16,300	336.5	258.6	255.5	244.2
16,400	338.5	260.0	257.0	245.8
16,500	340.6	261.4	258.5	247.3
16,600	342.6	262.9	260.0	248.9
16,700	344.7	264.3	261.5	250.4
16,800	346.7	265.7	263.0	252.0
16,900	348.8	267.1	264.5	253.5
17,000	350.8	268.6	266.0	255.1
17,100	352.9	270.0	267.5	256.6
17,200	354.9	271.4	269.0	258.2
17,300	357.0	272.9	270.5	259.7
17,400	359.0	274.3	272.0	261.3
17,500	361.1	275.7	273.5	262.8

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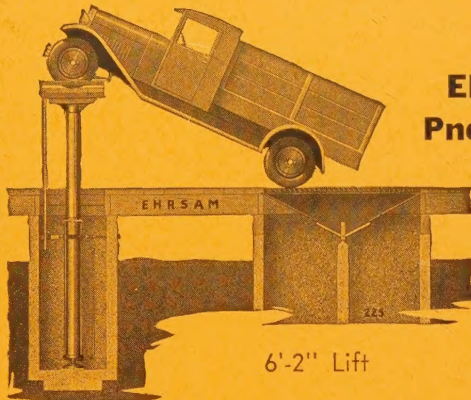
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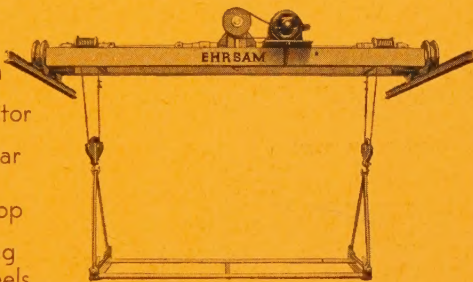
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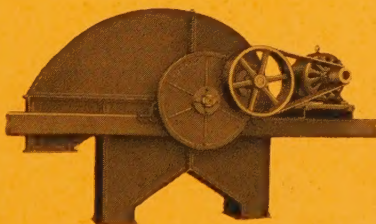
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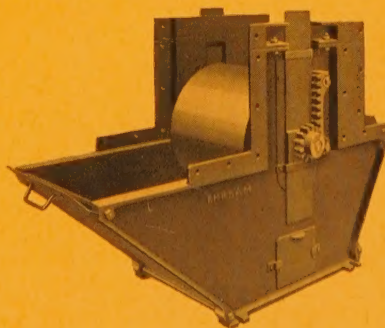
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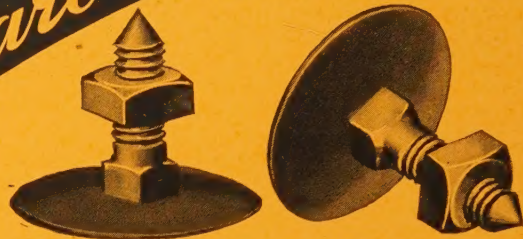
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